WITH TEA OR COFFEE
FROUMINE's
FAMOUS BISCUITS
MARIE and PETIT-BEURRE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1957

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## MARGINAL COLUMN

By ZEV LAQUEUR

FROM October 28 onward Colonel Nasser's censorship did not permit any criticism of America in the Egyptian Press or by Egyptian writers. Some Washington observers came to regard this as a significant new trend, opening a wide vista to American policy in the Middle East. But the friendly attitude seems to be already a thing of the past. On the last day of the old year, "Pravda" published a long article by one of the leading writers of the Nasser regime, Abdul Rahman al Hamisi, in which it was stated that the struggle against Britain and France was only the beginning and that every Arab knew that in the coming phase America would be their main enemy. He also jubilantly welcomed the suppression of the "imperialist" revolution in Hungary by the forces of peace, progress and socialism.

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AL Hamisi belongs to a little group of Egyptian writers, named "At-Tali'a" (among its other prominent members were Yusef Idris and Abdur Rahman as Sharkawi) which has formed for the last ten years part of the Communist movement in Egypt and which, during the past year, has had virtually a monopoly in the Egyptian press. Their novels may have their merits in the framework of Egyptian literature, but their political journalism is of a very peculiar character, especially if we bear in mind that these men describe themselves as "Marxists." (In fact their literary inspiration is populist, and their politics are semi-Fascist and semi-Stalinist). A few illustrations should suffice.

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ABDUR Rahman as Sharkawi, the leader of this group, writes in "Al Shab" that he is a fanatic protagonist of peaceful co-existence and that for this reason Israel should be abolished. Ahmed Fathi, writing in the same paper, goes one better and announces that he was wrong at the time to condemn Hitler and Nazism for attacking the Jews and Western Europe. However, the prize for the most original story written by these "Marxists" should go to Kamel al Chinnawi, who gives in "Al Gumhuriya" scientific proof for Nuri Said's enmity towards the Arabs: His great-great-great-grandfather was a Jew...

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WE are given this story in remarkable detail. Nuri Said's great-great-great-grandfather lived in Turkey among Moslems and was converted. However, on his deathbed he admitted to his son that in his heart he had remained faithful to the religion of his ancestors. When his son died, he gave away the secret to his son, etc. etc. until it was passed on to Nuri Said. Nuri's father recommended to his son not to reveal this secret until some suitable occasion would occur. At this point al Chinnawi apparently realizes that he puts the credulity of his readers to a difficult test and he brings in some historical precedent. Well, he says, this would not be the first such case. In Tunisia there was a Sheikh named Mohammad al Makir, whose family had monopolized the function of local Sheikh-ul-Islam for some four centuries. They were pious Moslems, serving as the highest religious dignitaries in the country. But after the State of Israel was established, the whole family went to Tel Aviv, having secretly been Jews all along.

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THIS story, published in "Al Gumhuriya" on December 6, 1956 and widely publicized by Cairo Radio, seems remarkable on several counts. It shows, to begin with, that Egyptian editors are remarkably confident of the credulity of their public.

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BUT it also sheds some interesting light on the mental make-up of those "Marxist" authors who now control the Egyptian press. Nuri Said's main crime is not his collaboration with the British or the Turks but the fact that his great-great-great-grandfather was a converted Jew (which most certainly he was not). The late Josef Stalin would have been overjoyed at such diligent pupils.

*London, January 11.*

### YUGOSLAVIA LOANS HUNGARY $12M.

BELGRADE, Saturday (Reuter).— Yugoslavia has granted Hungary a $2m. credit in response to a request by the Kadar Government, the Foreign Ministry said today.

## Five Killed, 20 Hurt in Budapest Demonstration

VIENNA, Saturday (Reuter). — Budapest Radio said today that workers who demonstrated on Csepel Island had justifiable grievances, because their factory "had not carried out the government-approved wage increases."

Csepel Island is the biggest industrial concentration in Budapest.

The radio quoted the newspaper "Nep Szabadsag" as saying that "some workers' councils have shown they merit the trust and confidence placed in them by the workers and the state. But others shy away from the tasks facing them and announce their own dissolution in a provocative manner. They even demand new strikes and fresh bloodshed."

Reports reaching Vienna from Csepel Island today said at least five workers were killed and up to 20 injured when Communist militia yesterday opened fire on demonstrating clerical workers.

Another report from Vienna said Hungarian police arrested eight university student leaders yesterday on the eve of a planned meeting of the Hungarian Students Federation formed at the start of the revolution last October.

### Meeting Postponed

The official press reported that a full-scale meeting of the Federation, which was to have been attended here today by delegates from all over Hungary, had been postponed "for technical reasons."

Usually reliable sources said the student leaders were seized by police during a meeting of the executive council of the Federation in Budapest, held to plan the agenda for today's meeting.

All student organizations in Hungary were grouped within the Federation since the rising. Last week a meeting of the Federation adopted a resolution denouncing the Government's views that the rising had been a "counter-revolutionary putsch."

News of the students' arrests came today with reports that the Kadar Government was trying to promote a rival student organization.

Yesterday's Csepel demonstration was held after workers at a large metal factory downed tools following reports that some classes of workers would receive only 600 forints (about £19) this month against 800 (about £25) promised by the Government.

The demonstration came after two days of reports from Budapest factories of unrest among some workers at rumours of large-scale dismissals owing to the fuel shortage and anger at the reinstatement into high industrial posts of officials associated with the earlier regime of Matyas Rakosi, the discarded Hungarian "little Stalin."

Two more death sentences by a Hungarian military court for counter-revolutionary activities were announced today.

The court at Bekascsaba, 93 miles southeast of Budapest, sentenced Mihaly Farkas and a 20-year-old girl, Elisabet Many, to die for taking part in riots in the nearby town of Gyulavara recently. This was the first report of riots in this town. 15 of their accomplices were also sentenced to jail terms ranging from five to fifteen years.

## Drastic Changes In UK Cabinet Expected

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan today filled the key posts of his new Government, ready for Queen Elizabeth's approval tomorrow. The appointments will be announced tomorrow night or on Monday morning.

It was widely assumed the reshuffle would be drastic, and that it would include changes in the departments concerned with the armed forces.

The Government reassigned key Ministers trooping to and from 10 Downing Street from yesterday morning until dusk today. Politicians said it would include shocks for some who served in the Eden Administration.

Mr. Macmillan, close personal friend of President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles, is believed to be aiming at a broadly-based Administration that will maintain and strengthen accord between Britain, the U.S. and the Commonwealth.

Even so, informed sources did not expect his choice to reflect any apology for Britain's armed action in Egypt. This policy had the backing of the whole Eden Cabinet, Mr. Macmillan included.

Speculation was rife that Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, 52, might be replaced as Foreign Secretary. Names mentioned for the job included Mr. R. A. Butler, 54, Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox Boyd, 52, and Mr. Derick Heathcoat Amory, 57, Minister of Agriculture.

### Thorneycroft to Treasury

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, 47, Board of Trade President, was strongly tipped to fill Mr. Macmillan's old post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Today he had a long talk with the Prime Minister.

The position of Mr. Antony Head, 50, Defence Minister, was considered uncertain.

Mr. Butler's frequent consultations with Mr. Macmillan in the past two days suggested he was being closely consulted on the changes, and it was considered certain he would be second only to the Prime Minister in the new Government.

Mr. Butler himself has announced he is willing to serve loyally under Mr. Macmillan, with whose views on Suez he clashed in the privacy of the Cabinet room. He is said to have led a group of Ministers who were dubious of the policy of armed intervention.

Mr. Macmillan discussed Cabinet changes with Sir Winston Churchill in a private dinner session last night. Politicians believed that the new Premier would seek an early meeting with President Eisenhower in Washington for a discussion of world problems.

Meanwhile, he faces an early row with the Labour opposition, which yesterday protested that the Conservatives had involved the Queen in party politics by forcing her to choose between Macmillan and Butler.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the Labour Party leader, is flying home from a U.S. tour to press home the opposition's charge yesterday that the Sovereign was forced into the delicate position of having to choose between Mr. Macmillan and Mr. R. A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal.

Basis of the charge is that the Conservative Party did not itself choose a new leader in succession to Sir Anthony Eden but left it to the Queen to name one after consultation with advisers.

## Eden Gives Up Parliament Seat

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Sir Anthony Eden has resigned his seat in Parliament, it was announced yesterday. He has represented the constituency of Warwick and Leamington in the Midlands for over 33 years.

Official sources today said that Sir Apthony has already been offered an earldom by the Queen, as is traditional with retiring Prime Ministers, but he has not accepted this at present.

Parliamentary sources suggested Sir Anthony may have declined the earldom because it might prejudice any political career for Mr. Nicholas Eden, the son of his first marriage. Succession to a title would automatically prevent Mr. Eden from sitting as a member of Commons.

## Arab Money Prelude To Jordan-U.K. Break

CAIRO, Saturday. — Foreign Minister Abdullah Rimawi of Jordan said today that his country had "always wanted to get rid of her treaty with Britain," and that as a step towards that aim she was getting Arab money to replace British financial aid.

Rimawi was commenting on Washington reports that Britain had warned the U.S. she would stop subsidizing the Jordan Army.

Asked whether Jordan was prepared to accept a subsidy from the U.S., he said, "We are getting Arab money and not American money."

In Amman, King Hussein told two Communist Members of Parliament that he was ready to accept aid from the U.S. provided there were no strings attached.

*(Reuter, UP)*

## Jordan Said Open To U.S. Aid Offer

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UP). — Jordan officials are reported to be looking with enthusiasm at the possibility of getting a share of U.S. economic aid for the Middle East proposed in the Eisenhower plan.

This is said to be the case despite the fact that the Jordan Government renounced the plan, because if Jordan cannot receive subsidies from the Arab countries to replace the British aid, the country would find itself in a catastrophic position.

## Syrian Gov't Hails Eisenhower Doctrine

DAMASCUS, Saturday (Reuter). — The Government yesterday officially welcomed what it described as the U.S. commitment to "unconditional support for the full sovereignty and independence of Middle East countries."

The official statement added, however, that "the responsibility of preserving peace and security in the Middle East region concerns the Arab peoples, who enjoy the legitimate right to defend themselves against any danger."

## Arab Refugees Refuse Peace, Resettlement

Palestinian Arab refugees meeting in the Old City on Friday rejected any possible plan for their resettlement, or peace between the Arab states and Israel.

The meeting also bitterly opposed the Eisenhower plan, saying that it was called as a prelude to the coming U.N. debate on the Middle East.

Resolutions passed by the meeting called on the Arab governments to regard the refugee problem as directly linked with that of Palestine as a whole.

## Bonn to Build 29 NATO Air Bases

BONN, Saturday (Reuter).— West Germany has agreed to build 29 air bases at a cost of 60m. marks each for NATO units in addition to the 19 already in use here, the Defence Ministry announced today.

## Saudi Artillery Opens Fire On Israel Vessel

Artillery and machinegun fire was opened on Friday from Saudi Arabian batteries on an Israel navy vessel east of Tiran Island, in the Gulf of Eilat, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

The boat was unharmed and returned to its base.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman disclosed yesterday that a Lebanese ship, the Poseidon, passed through the Gulf of Eilat on Friday.

This is the first Lebanese vessel to enter the Gulf since Israel took control of the islands guarding the entrance to the Gulf, although Saudi Arabian ships have passed through.

## Jordan Infiltrator Killed Near Gal-On

An Israel patrol on Thursday evening killed one of a group of Jordan infiltrators near Kibbutz Gal-On, northwest of Beit Govrin, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

The band was called upon to halt and was fired on when it failed to reply. The patrol suffered no casualties and returned to its base.

The water pipe near Givat Oz was found damaged by two explosions at a distance of a few metres from each other, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. Tracks of three persons led to the Armistice lines with Jordan.

The spokesman also announced that at midnight on Friday a watchman of the Moshav Beit Arif detected a number of infiltrators near the outgoing houses of the moshav. The watchman opened fire and the infiltrators fled. Tracks of four persons wearing rubber shoes led to the Armistice line with Jordan.

## Sinai Monastery Intact, UN Representative Told

ST. CATHERINE'S MONASTERY, Sinai Desert, Saturday (Reuter). — The head of this ancient monastery yesterday told a U.N. representative that no damage had been done by Israel forces during the Sinai fighting.

Prof. Gerard Garitte, Reader of Oriental Studies at Louvain University, Belgium, travelled here at the request of the U.N. to investigate Egyptian allegations that the Israelis had damaged the 2nd century monastery and its art and manuscript treasures.

The head of the monastery, Archimandrite Christophorous, told Prof. Garitte that the Israel troops had kept the monastery's 11 monks supplied with food which recently had to be flown by plane to a makeshift airstrip.

Israel has now requested Prof. Garitte to stay at the monastery until Israel forces have withdrawn from the area, within four days, to supervise the taking over of the monastery by the U.N. Emergency Force.

# Malik Seeking Common Ground Between Anglo-French, Egypt

## Pineau Urges Lasting Solution

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter)—Foreign Minister Christian Pineau of France told reporters today that during a two-hour meeting with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles he had expressed France's desire to see "a better settlement" of the Arab-Israel problem than the previous U.N. Armistice Agreement.

M. Pineau said he had also given France's views on how the Suez Canal deadlock with Egypt could be broken with U.N. assistance, but would not say what his suggestions were.

He declared that he had stated France "would not recognise U.N. intervention" in Algeria.

He stated that he told Mr. Dulles, "We would be concerned if the Suez Canal were opened to traffic and certain problems regarding the canal had not been solved." He did not specify what these problems were but apparently he meant the future status of the waterway.

M. Pineau said he had also discussed the question of disarmament, including certain highly technical aspects. He explained that it was his Government's aim to find a solution acceptable to Britain, the U.S., and France, and then try to get it accepted by the Soviet Union.

## U.S. May Favour UNEF at Tiran

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Saturday. — A spokesman for the U.S. delegation to the U.N. said at the regular press briefing yesterday that the U.S. might favour stationing the U.N.-E.F. along the Gulf of Akaba coast after Israel's withdrawal.

The spokesman reiterated, as he does almost daily, that Israel must first comply with the U.N. resolution calling on her to withdraw behind the Armistice lines.

Some observers believe that the determination of India and Yugoslavia to withdraw their forces after Israel leaves means that the Egyptians will move in. But it is understood that other countries are willing to replace them, and that their threat to withdraw will not mean the end of the U.N.E.F.

## Soviet Delegation to Yemen Would 'Observe Situation'

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuter). — A Soviet delegation from Cairo will visit the Yemen to observe the situation there shortly, it was reported here tonight.

The Yemeni Minister here, asked to confirm the report, said: "I do not deny it." A Soviet Embassy spokesman would comment only that "some Soviet doctors have gone there."

The Aden Government, meanwhile, this afternoon reported new attacks by Yemeni forces on the British Protectorate after mounting friction on the border between desert tribes. The Aden Government said all the latest attacks were beaten back.

A few hours earlier, Britain's joint Army and R.A.F. Middle East Headquarters in Cyprus had issued their first communique on the Yemen-Aden frontier dispute, denying that any British troops had been engaged or tanks used on the border since December 26. It denied "major operations."

Referring to incidents along the border between the two countries, the communique said British troops of the Cameron Highlanders were involved in at least one of these incidents, and on December 25 they pursued towards Kataba a rebel force which had crossed the frontier and attacked a government fort.

"There was a minor engagement, resulting in no casualties to our forces," the communique said.

Yemeni diplomats in the Middle East were reported by Arab Radios to have accused Britain of sending jet planes to attack the Yemen town Kataba and strafe government objectives. They said the Yemen Government regarded the 1934 and 1951 Anglo-Yemeni treaties as abrogated by Britain because of her aggression against the Yemen.

The 1934 treaty fixed temporarily the boundary between the Yemen and the Aden Protectorate and provided for the peaceful settlement of disputes between the Yemen and Britain. The 1951 treaty also dealt with frontier demarcation and established diplomatic and economic relations.

Damascus Radio quoted the Yemeni Charge d'Affaires in the Lebanon as telling a press conference that British jet planes had attacked the town of Kataba, just inside

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 9)

### Yemen Gets £3m. In Czech Arms

The Cairo daily "Al Abram" has reported that the Yemen has received £3m. worth of Czech arms.

It said that the Yemen concluded an arms agreement with Czechoslovakia after the Western powers had refused her request for the supply of arms.

### GUNMEN KILL BRITISH CYPRUS OFFICIAL

NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuter).—A British official of the Cyprus Government was shot dead in Famagusta last night. The gunmen who killed him escaped.

## Lebanese Statesman in Paris

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Saturday. — Dr. Charles Malik, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, told the Press here after he held talks with M. Gazier, Acting French Foreign Minister, that "We discussed all Middle East problems of common interest, including the Israel-Arab conflict."

Dr. Malik pointed out that the question of Israel constituted "Problem number one" for Middle East countries, just as Algeria was the major problem of France.

Asked to give his opinion on suggestions for the internationalization of the Gaza Strip and the prolonged stationing of the U.N. Emergency Force on the Israel-Egyptian frontier, Malik replied: "It is premature to say anything at all now about the future of the Gaza Strip. What is immediately clear is that the Israelis must withdraw behind the Armistice Lines. A peace settlement would be premature. There are stages. For the moment, one cannot speak about peace as long as Israel troops are where they are."

A spokesman of the Quai d'Orsay declared that Malik "manifested again Lebanon's desire to create conditions for the restoration of calm in the Middle East which will be rendered possible by the establishment of permanent peace in this region." The spokesman added that Malik "recognized that so far only an exploratory stage has been reached."

### MEETS COTY

Earlier today, Malik had a 45-minute meeting with President René Coty at the President's residence, the Elysee Palace. He is also due to meet Prime Minister Guy Mollet.

Malik, who arrived from Cairo yesterday, is spending two days in Paris on his way to the U.N. meeting in New York. He flies to London tomorrow where he is expected to have similar talks with the British Government.

Malik said in an interview published today in the evening newspaper "Le Monde" that no settlement of the Suez problem was possible until Israel withdrew her forces behind the 1949 Armistice Lines.

He said, "I have just had long and fruitful talks with Colonel Abdul Nasser and I am in a position to state that no settlement of the Suez affair is possible as long as Israel does not withdraw her troops behind the 1949 Armistice Lines."

### Within U.N. Framework

Malik said he had the impression that Abdul Nasser was resolved to settle the Suez problem only within the framework of the United Nations.

"Le Monde" quoted Malik as saying that his country would do all in its power to mend the present breach between Egypt and the Western countries.

Speaking of the Eisenhower doctrine for the Middle East, Malik continued: "My Government is ready to co-operate with the Americans on the basis of this doctrine on condition, of course, that our national sovereignty is fully respected."

"Communist influence has increased to such an extent in recent months that from now on one can foresee a Communist take-over of pow-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## UN Chief Proposes Suez Canal Parley

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (Reuter), — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has suggested a round table conference of six powers as a means of resuming Suez Canal settlement talks, reliable sources stated yesterday.

Sitting around the table, should Mr. Hammarskjold's suggestion be adopted, would be representatives of Britain, France, Egypt, Norway, Italy and Ceylon.

It was understood that Mr. Hammarskjold, who acted as host to the three-power talks late last year, would be prepared to preside over the talks. The suggestion, according to the informants, was still only in the discussion stage.

Consultations have been taking place for several days at U.N. Headquarters on the question of a suitable "method" whereby talks on a Suez settlement might be resumed.

### Ahead of Schedule

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuter).—A U.N. spokesman said today that progress in clearing the Suez Canal was "most satisfactory. I could even say operations are ahead of schedule."

He said two huge cranes were busy from this morning lifting the western part of the collapsed El Ferdan bridge. The eastern part has already been removed by a German salvage team.

The spokesman said coordination work between the U.N. and the Egyptian Canal Authority was excellent.

## Free Passage Goal Of U.S. Policy—Lodge

NEW YORK, Saturday (INA). — The right of free navigation for Israel through the Suez Canal was cited as a goal of U.S. policy in a letter from Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., to Mr. Joseph B. Greenfield, Regional Chairman of the Jewish Labour Committee of Boston.

Mr. Lodge wrote in response to a resolution sent to him which was passed at a protest rally against Soviet tactics in the Middle East and Europe.

Meanwhile, "The New York Times" urged editorially today that the U.N.E.F. be placed in control of positions at the southern tip of Sinai to ensure free navigation in the Gulf of Akaba. "What Israel now wants is not territory but security," the paper said, adding that the Tiran Straits must not again become subject to a blockade—by Egypt, Israel, or anyone else.

Pending the conclusion of "an ironbound international guarantee," the placing of U.N. forces there would appear to be the best solution, it stated.

## Chou Seeks 'Personal Contact'

WARSAW, Saturday (Reuter). — The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, said in Warsaw today his Government has entrusted him with a mission to Poland and Hungary as a personal contact to help with the further strengthening and unifying of Socialist countries.

Mr. Chou arrived here yesterday from Moscow at the head of a Chinese delegation for five days of talks with Polish leaders. He received a warm welcome at the airport.

In Moscow on Thursday, Mr. Chou held talks at a meeting with the Hungarian Premier, Mr. Janos Kadar, and Soviet leaders who included Premier Nicolai Bulganin and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Communist Party leader. The Communist leaders exchanged opinions on questions of expanding and consolidating contact between the Communist Parties of their countries regarding further development of relations between them and "businesslike cooperation," as well as "on major problems of the present international situation," according to a communique issued after the talks.

Today he told an audience of several thousand in the Palace of Culture that a struggle was going on against imperialist provocations, but he was sure that the forces of Socialism and of all the peace-loving nations throughout the world would be the stronger of the two.

A few weeks ago a "crazy subversive movement" broke out in Hungary and there was foreign aggression against Egypt. Both had suffered complete defeat, he told the meeting.

The Chinese leader said it was obvious that imperialism would never go back to the territories it had left. "At present the U.S. is raising the so-called Eisenhower doctrine to fetter the nations of the Middle East and increase international tension," he said. Certain forces in Western Germany had also intensified their activity. All this indicated that to defend international peace all peace-loving nations in the world must continue to struggle against imperialism. If all Socialist countries united their ultimate victory was assured, he said.

Mr. Chou said that in the relationships between Socialist countries there sometimes arose abnormal situations, but the important thing to bear in mind was that all Socialist countries were linked in a joint purpose and there was no basic difference and conflict between them.

## Iraq Protests Egyptian Smears

The Iraq Government yesterday protested against what it called the Egyptian Government's "shameful" anti-Iraq campaign in a strongly worded memorandum handed over to the Egyptian Embassy in Baghdad, Reuter reported. The protest said the Egyptian radio and press campaign "shows the Arab as primitive."

The Iraq Government summoned the Ambassador in Cairo, Ibrahim Khedairi, home for consultation. He is expected in Baghdad today.

The memorandum protested that the anti-Iraq campaign had been conducted especially by Sheikh Hassan Kadori, Egyptian Minister of Religious Foundations, who in speeches, statements and publications had spoken against King Faisal. The protest said Kadori "disregarded all politeness and personal etiquette in speaking against King Faisal despite the fact that King Faisal as a constitutional monarch needs no advice from a foreign politician."

The Old City daily, "Falastin," yesterday reported without quoting a source that mass demonstrations had broken out in Baghdad where mobs attempted to set fire to the Parliament building and burned pictures of Premier Nuri Said.

Meanwhile, Baghdad Radio reported that at yesterday's session of the Damascus treason trial one of the accused, the ex-Minister, Munir Aflani, retracted his confession, asserting he had made it "under duress," and that "not a word of it was true."

Another accused, an ex-officer, Col. Hassan Hamim, testified that the U.S. authorities, through the prominent Atrash Druse family, had purchased the Damascus daily "Aliph Bah," for the purpose of spreading anti-Communist propaganda.

### EGYPT SAYS ISRAEL DEFIES RESOLUTIONS

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — Egypt yesterday accused Israel of continued defiance of U.N. resolutions in failing to withdraw her forces behind the Armistice Lines.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, sent a letter to Secretary-General Hammarskjold in which he intimated that Egypt would probably seek General Assembly consideration of its complaint.

On the 30th day after the death of
Shimon Wig ז"ל
a memorial meeting will be held by his grave in the Tel Mond Cemetery at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, January 15.




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## Social & Personal

The Netherlands Minister, Mr. Gideon Boissevain, on Thursday visited Bar-Ilan University.

The Israel-British Commonwealth Association last night gave a farewell reception for the outgoing British Ambassador and Lady Nicholls at the Z.O.A. House. The Ambassador was handed a certificate for 40 trees — the number of years since the Balfour Declaration — planted in his name in the Queen Elizabeth Forest of the Jewish National Fund.

## Shapira Joins Tech. Industrial Design Inst.

HAIFA, Saturday. — Dr. Nathan Shapira, a noted architect, has returned to Israel to take up the position of Co-Director of the Israel Institute of Industrial Design, affiliated with the Technion. He will also teach Basic Design and Industrial Design to Technion students in the Faculty of Architecture.

Dr. Shapira, who is 30, represented Israel in 1954 on the International Superior Jury of the Tenth Triennale di Milano, an International Exhibition of Modern Art and Architecture, at which he designed the section on Israel.

For the past two years, Dr. Shapira has done research and lectured at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of California. Several of his papers have appeared in international publications on architecture.

The Israel Institute of Industrial Design was established last year under the joint auspices of the U.S. Operations Mission to Israel, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Technion, under the directorship of Mr. John Cheney of the Boston Institute of Contemporary Art.

## J'LEM PAPAL DELEGATE GETS EGYPT POST

VATICAN CITY, Saturday (Reuter). — Pope Pius XII has appointed as Papal Internuncio in Egypt, Magr. Silvio Odi, at present apostolic delegate in Jerusalem and Palestine.

The Pope has nominated as new apostolic delegate in Jerusalem and Palestine, Magr. Giuseppe Sensi, at present Nuncio in Costa Rica.

Magr. Sensi is titular Archbishop of Sardi. He was born in 1907 in Cosenza, Italy. Before his appointment to Costa Rica in 1955, he was permanent representative of the Vatican at UNESCO.

## MSGR. HAKIM IN CAR ACCIDENT

HAIFA, Saturday. — Magr. George Hakim, Archbishop of Galilee, had a narrow escape this afternoon when the car in which he was coming from Nazareth overturned as a result of a burst tire. He was slightly hurt.

## 500 ARMENIANS TO ENTER JORDAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Five hundred pilgrims are expected to cross into Jordan this Friday at Mandelbaum Gate to celebrate the Armenian Christmas.

Plans for the crossing were discussed last week between Mr. Raphael Levy, Jerusalem District Officer, and Mr. Najati Nashashibi, of Jordan.

## PICA GIVES IL2,000 TO ILANSHIL

HAIFA, Saturday. — PICA has donated IL2,000 to the Crippled Children's Society Ilanshil here for the purchase of special equipment for stricken children. The gift was made through the Haifa Rotary Club, founder of the Crippled Children's Society, now amalgamated with Ilanshil.

The donation is one of several made by PICA, among them IL4,000 to the Helen Keller Home, IL500 for the Rehabilitation of Prisoners Society, and IL500 for the Haifa School of the Deaf and Dumb, and others.

## EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Batish, 10 Straus, 2911.

TEL AVIV: Geula, 10 Allenby, 62275. Shur-Tabachnik, 54 King George, 22862. Hasalil, 20 Ben Yehuda, 22358. Filasdorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4088. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., Rashi, 67408. JAFFA: Vita, 340 Rehov 2. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 20 Abba Hillel. Pinsi, 104 Rav Kook. PETAH TIKVA: Briut, Hovevei Zion. HOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma. RISHON LEZION: Strachilevitz. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 826.

HAIFA: Hagiborim, 26 Hagiborim, 67400.

## EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62962. Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Vishalikov, 20 Metudela, 3420.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 25696. Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 24682. JAFFA: Dr. Alkalai, 63 Rehov 4. Dr. Weinberg, 6 Rehov 63.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 7 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

# LAW REPORT

*The Jerusalem Post*
*January 13, 1957*

### In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeals

*Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Sussman and Landau*

Yehezkiel Dervish, Appellant, v. Lola Chaim & Others, Respondents (C.A. 138/54).

### Law with Regard to Different Use of Premises

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on December 31, 1953 (C.A. 398/53).

Yehezkiel Dervish let a shop in Tel Aviv to the late Eliezer Chaim in July, 1944. In accordance with the lease the shop was to be used as a drapery store. Eliezer Chaim continued to occupy the shop as a statutory tenant and after his death the respondents took it over.

During his lifetime, Eliezer Chaim founded a company, Chaim Brothers Ltd., which used the shop for the sale of motors, transformers, etc., which it manufactured. After this the landlord asked for and received an increase in rent from Chaim. In 1951, Chaim had a mezzanine platform constructed in the shop in order to provide office space for the company. The landlord objected to this construction and refused to accept all further payments of rent.

He then applied to the Magistrate's Court for an eviction order on the grounds that his tenant (who had died in the meantime) had broken the terms of the contract of lease in that he had assigned the shop to a company, had used the shop for a purpose other than that contained in the contract of lease and had constructed the mezzanine floor. His application was refused by the Magistrate's Court, his appeal to the District Court meeting with a similar fate.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court Mr. Adereth appeared for the appellant and Mr. Leonar for the respondents.

### Judgment

Justice Sussman, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, said that the Magistrate had been quite correct in holding that the late Eliezer Chaim had merely given the company a licence to use the shop and in so doing had not assigned the shop to another. (Chaplin v. Smith, 1925, 134 LTR 393).

As to the different use to which the shop had been put, the contract had merely specified the use without making this use exclusive. In such an event Justice Sussman continued, the Mejelle provides, in Section 426, that "a person who is entitled to a definite advantage arising out of a contract may obtain enjoyment of such advantage or the equivalent thereof, or of some lesser advantage." He cannot, however, obtain any greater advantage. This provision, he held, applies equally to a statutory tenant, when the original contract contains no hint of any other intention.

In deciding whether the change instituted by the tenant had given him a greater advantage, Justice Sussman agreed with Mr. Adereth that by putting the premises to a use other than the agreed use the tenant had not committed a one-time breach of contract but continued to break its terms anew on each fresh day that he used the premises for such different purpose. Therefore, he said, the fact that the landlord had once taken rent in full knowledge of the different purpose and had thus waived his right to demand eviction for a breach of contract in the past did not necessarily mean that he had reconciled himself to perpetuation of this different use.

### Landlord's Condonation

However, there are times and circumstances in which a landlord, by his behaviour, indicates clearly that he has not only docilely accepted a past breach but is also ready to condone any future breach, and by this attitude gives the different use to which the premises are being put his implicit sanction. In the present case, Justice Sussman continued, the appellant after having received an increase in rent, could not possibly have presumed that his tenant would immediately cease selling transformers in the shop and would revert to selling drapery.

The Magistrate's Court had therefore been justified in holding that the appellant had no cause of action insofar as the different use to which the premises were put was concerned.

But the landlord had not reconciled himself to the construction of the mezzanine platform, Justice Sussman said. The magistrate had found, however, that this construction had not caused any serious damage to the shop (Section 4 (1) (c) of the Rent Restrictions Ordinance) and had therefore dismissed his action on this ground also. He (the magistrate) had not considered the question from the point of view of Section 426 of the Mejelle at all, and had therefore not expressed any opinion as to whether the construction of the mezzanine platform had given the tenant a greater advantage.

### Test of Damage

In considering this latter question, Justice Sussman pointed out that it had already been held by the Supreme Court (in C.A. 57/53 Psakim 18/212. *The Jerusalem Post* Law Report, December 9, 1954) that the test of damage to be applied in deciding whether a tenant enjoys a greater advantage from the premises should be the following:

*If there is a reasonable fear that the different use might cause greater eventual damage to the premises than the original agreed use would have caused, then the tenant enjoys a greater advantage.*

In addition, in that same judgment, it had been held that:

*"Damage should include... gradual depreciation and lowering of the standard of the premises" due to the greater advantage enjoyed by the tenant.*

As the magistrate had not applied these tests at all (the Supreme Court judgment quoted was given subsequent to the proceedings in the courts of lower instance), it is possible, Justice Sussman said, that if they were applied the construction of the mezzanine platform, and the use to which it is being put, might be found to afford the tenant a greater advantage than that specified in his lease.

The case should therefore be returned to the Magistrate's Court in order to enable these additional factual findings to be established.

Appeal allowed. Costs to be awarded in accordance with the findings of the Magistrate's Court.

Judgment given on December 31, 1956.

CHARGES OF failing to declare IL8,000 in income in the 1954/55 financial year were filed against Ezra Films, Ltd., owners of the Orion Cinema in Jerusalem, and its manager, Mr. M. Mizrahi, in the Jerusalem District Court on Friday. (Itim)

# Where to go

### JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.

1) Contemporary Dutch Graphic Art. 2) Iranian Ceramics, 1500 B.C.—1500 C.E. 3) Lithographs by Honoré Daumier. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an ImAmzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1293 C.E. (693 A.H.) Bezalel. 9-1, 3-5.

Exhibition of Oil Painting by Fanny Hefter, Paris; Collective exhibition of Israel painters. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon. 10-2; 3-6.

1) Oil Paintings and Gouaches by Ruth Bamberger. 2) Oil Paintings and Drawings by Ruth Schloss. 3) Sculptures by Bruno Simon. Artists House. 10-1, 3-6.

• Tours:—
Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4252, 4077.

• Lecture:—
Dedicated to the Yiddish Poet Yoash on the 20th anniversary of his death. Beeri, 9 Alharizi, 8.30.

### TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities, Lunch, Dinner, Soupe à l'oignon. Loky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 23752.

Relax in elegant atmosphere with a cup of Espresso, at "Roma," 7 Rehov Ben Yehuda.

• Exhibitions:—
1. Oil Paintings by Yossel Bergner. 2. Drawings by Aviva Uri. 3. Paintings and Sculptures by "The Ten Group", Tel Aviv Museum. 10-1; 4-7.

• Music Lecture:—
French Music, Past and Present (Series). Menashe Ravina on Bizet's "Carmen." Z.O.A. House, 8 p.m.

• Theatre:—
Ohel: "5:5."

### RAMAT GAN

• Lectures:—
"The Municipal Platform" — Mayor A. Krinizi, on "Vision and Reality in City Administration"; Deputy Mayor S. Zyzman, "One Million for Development"; Mr. S. Greenwald, member of the municipal executive, "Day-to-Day Work in Local Government"; City Engineer D. Caspi, "Planning of Ramat Gan." The moderator will be Dr. E. Rimalt, M.K. Beit Ha'eurah, 8 p.m.

### GEDERA

• Theatre:—
Habimah, "Black on White," 8.

### RAMATAYIM

• Theatre:—
DO-RE-MI, "Pajama Game."

### RISHON-LE-ZION

• Theatre:—
Cameri, "He Walked Through the Fields," Tiferet, 8.

## U.S. to Speed Arms Shipments to Iraq

WASHINGTON, Saturday (INA). — Plans for an early shipment of U.S. military jet planes and other arms to Iraq under the grant-in-aid programme are being advanced here, it was learned.

These plans are being expedited by the presence in Washington of Mr. Waldemar Gallman, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, who is urging the earliest possible shipment of modern arms to bolster the Nuri Said regime.

In Baghdad, it was reported that the Crown Prince, Abdul Illah, is to pay a week's visit to the U.S. at the invitation of the U.S. Government. The report said he is expected to leave on January 18.

## 28m. Barrels of U.S. Oil Sent to Europe

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton announced yesterday that 28,200,000 barrels of U.S. oil were shipped to Western Europe between November 1 and January 2 to help ease the shortage caused by the Suez Canal crisis.

In Washington, the Justice Department was investigating recent increases in the price of crude oil to determine if any nationwide conspiracy was involved.

Many major oil companies have announced price rises recently on crude oil and petrol, several attributing it to the Middle East crisis.

## USSR to Increase Oil Production

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuter). — Russia plans to step up her production of petrol this year by 13 per cent to a total of 97 million tons.

The Deputy Minister for the Petroleum Industry, Mr. S. Krudyev, said oil enterprises in the comparatively new areas of the Ural-Volga region were being developed, and prospecting was being intensified in western Siberia and central Asia.

## Yeshiva in Moscow Said Set Up

NEW YORK, Saturday (INA).— A rabbinical seminary has been set up in the Soviet capital. This was reported in "The New York Times" yesterday quoting a London news item of the Religious News Service, which had monitored Moscow Radio.

Chef Rabbi Solomon Schleiffer of Moscow will serve as the rector, the radio reported.

## Health Ministry Department May Go

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The disbanding of the Ministry of Health's "Institutions Administration" — a special department set up three years ago to handle hospital administration matters — is now being considered by the Ministry.

Prof. G. Mer, Director General for the Ministry, denies that this plan stems from staff objections to a proposed "political appointee" to head the department. He said the Administration's work overlapped with that of other Ministry Departments and the hospitals themselves.

## TORN CAR STICKERS CAN BE REPLACED

Automobile stickers required for current travel restrictions, which have become torn or illegible, may be exchanged for new stickers at the licence offices, free of charge. The new stickers will be issued during the two weeks beginning on Tuesday.

# ON THE AIR

### FIRST PROGRAMME
222, 340, 25.5, & 48.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.25, 7.00 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m. 2.15 and 6.00 p.m. Turkish News: 11.30 a.m.

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Michael Holiday (Vocalist). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.20 Messages to Immigrants. 3.15 Prayers from the Baptist Church in Jerusalem.

4.00 "Music for Sunday" — Rossini: "Petite Messe Solemnelle" — Part Two. 4.40 "First Broadcast: Esther Huli (Piano): Bach: Prelude & Fugue in D-minor; Chopin: Nocturne in B-flat-major; Debussy: Arabesque & "Jardins sous la Pluie"; Ram Da-Oz: "Perpetuum Mobile." 5.05 Light Music. 5.30 Youth Programme. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 Ron-Ami. 7.40 Sport. 8.05 This Week at the Cinema. 8.25 "Round Table." 8.55 Bible Reading: Melachim 'A'—Chapter 4. 9.15 I.P.O. Concert: Conductor: Georg Singer: Soloist: Zvi Har'el Warschauer (Cello): Dvorak: Overture "Carnaval," op. 92; Schumann: Cello Concerto in A-minor, op. 129. 10.00 Programme by S. Ben-Herzl. 10.30 "Light Rhythm." 11.10 Close Down.

### SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 460, 285, 48.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 42.9 & 460 M.): 1.45 The Trumpet. 2.15 Close Down.

5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Guidance for Ulpanim. Dr. Kamrat. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 Tunes of Leroy Anderson. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Persian. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.20 French. 10.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: 6.25 News. 6.32 "Personal Column." Walter Eytan. 6.40 "Learn a Song." 6.55 "South Africans in Israel." 7.08 News in Yiddish. Programme for U.K. 11.30 a.m. News. 11.37 Personal Column. 11.45 The 20th anniversary of the I.P.O. 12.00 Songs of Israel.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 226 & 238 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "Bow & Arrow." 7.00 News. 7.10 Sport. 7.25 Classical Requests Programme: Works by: Vaughan Williams, Vivaldy, Meyerbeer-Lambert. 8.00 From the Arab World. 8.15 Intermezzo. 8.30 Quiz. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.79, 19.52, 16.36 and 25.15 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. "This Scotland..." Contact Programme. International Commentary.

The Baptist Convention in Israel
announces
A Special Worship
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
on Kol Yisrael
Dr. Robert L. Lindsey
speaker

Central Institute for Cultural Relations Israel-Ibero America, Spain & Portugal
Tuesday, January 15, 8.30 p.m. at Hillel House, 4 Rehov Balfour, Jerusalem.
DR. JORGE GARCIA GRANADOS
Minister of Guatemala in Israel
will lecture on
"Evolution of Central America"
THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

## U.N. Hears Issue Of Arab Property

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (UP). — The subjects of Egypt's frozen foreign balances and of Arab property taken over by Israel set off wrangling in the General Assembly Economic and Financial Committee yesterday.

Syrian delegate A. Aziz Alloni said the State of Israel had come into being through seizure of Arab property, which he said was valued at $6,000m. This was supplemented, he said, by $1,500m. contributed by the U.S.

Ali Othman of Yemen said the Arab economic boycott resulted from Israel's "isolationist" policies. Usamah Kadry of Iraq asserted that the boycott was a reply to Israel aggression.

To these remarks, Israel's Arthur C. Liveran replied that Arab refugees had abandoned the property in question. He also said that the Arab States' attitude toward General Assembly resolutions should shed sufficient light on this subject.

Egyptian delegate Mahmoud Amin Anis said his country had felt many economic pressures in her economic and political struggle for independence. He added that the frozen balances barred Egypt from sources of foreign financing and tied up her funds abroad.

Sir Alec Randall, British delegate, replied that Egyptian assets blocked in Britain represented the cost of defending Egypt against Nazi aggression.

## Bolz Wants End To Bonn Reparations

BERLIN, Saturday (INA). — Foreign Minister Lothar Bolz of East Germany suggested yesterday that the West German reparations payments to Israel be channelled to Egypt "so as to make good the damage and injury to that country by Israel troops."

In a special interview with the East German News Agency, A.D.N., Dr. Bolz said the reparations serve "to arm the Israel aggressors, and should be halted." He also announced that East Germany demands to participate in any consultations on the future of Suez Canal shipping.

## Democrats Offer Own M-E Plan

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — A senior Democratic member of the House Foreign Affairs committee, Mr. Clement Zablocki, yesterday announced plans for a substitute Middle East resolution intended to replace President Eisenhower's recent proposals.

The substitute would stop far short of granting the economic and advance military authority requested by the President.

Mr. Zablocki said that preliminary discussions showed that at least half a dozen Democrats on the Committee were ready to join in offering the substitute.

The substitute would involve a Congressional declaration of American concern with Middle East security and stability. It would pledge Congressional readiness to take up the presidential proposals for economic, political and military measures deemed necessary for the area. But it would not have the force of law.

Unlike the President's joint resolution — which would have the force of law — the Democratic substitute would require only House and Senate passage. It would be merely a statement of intent and would not require the President's signature.

Mr. Eisenhower's request for advance authority to use American troops to block any Communist aggression in the Middle East and for special aid to strengthen Middle East nations against Communism is being studied by the House Committee.

## Int'l Accord Against M-E Raids Urged

WASHINGTON, Saturday (INA). — Mr. Dean Acheson, formerly President Truman's Secretary of State, proposed yesterday that the U.S. support an international agreement to prevent "Government-supported" raids as well as other attacks by either Israel or an Arab state.

He called on the U.S. to commit itself to punishing the aggressor nation by "retaliation or otherwise as might be necessary," Mr. Acheson told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that President Eisenhower's plan for the Middle East is "vague, uncertain and inadequate. He called on Congress to formulate policy to meet the basic problems of the Middle East — the Israel-Arab conflict and the Suez Canal dispute.

He suggested that "having participated so prominently in the establishment of Israel in the midst of the Arab world—whether wisely or not is now irrelevant—this Government cannot properly abandon Israel to be overwhelmed by armed attack and her people dispersed. From this same prominent participation in the creation of Israel it also follows that this Government cannot properly leave Israel free to attack her neighbours."

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labour Party, said that the U.N. police force should take over not only the Gaza Strip but a corridor of territory running from Gaza to the Gulf of Akaba along the Arab-Israel frontier.

He was giving the third and last of a series of lectures at Harvard University.

Mr. Gaitskell said such a plan, if put into effect, would "provide a firm barrier against the resumption of any attack on Israel by Egypt, or vice versa, and thus at least stabilise one frontier."

## U.N. Asks for Free Korean Elections

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (Reuter). — The General Assembly yesterday endorsed a call for free elections throughout Korea under U.N. supervision.

The 80-nation body approved by 57 votes to eight with nine abstentions a resolution previously passed by the Political Committee reaffirming that the U.N.'s objectives in Korea were to bring about the establishment of a unified independent and democratic Korea by peaceful means. The resolution was opposed by the Communist group.

## ISRAELIS ASKED TO TESTIFY IN VIENNA

The Jerusalem District Court has been asked by the Vienna Court to collect evidence from two Jerusalemites to be used against six persons suspected of being Nazis and committing "crimes against humanity."

The two men, Mr. Y. H. Seidman and Mr. K. Nahum, were also asked if they would be willing to go to Vienna if their testimony is relevant, to appear at the trial of the six.

The Vienna court wrote its request in German and French and enclosed pictures of the six suspects in Nazi uniform. (Itim)

## UNESCO OFFICIALS RETURNING TO M-E

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter).— Eight officials recalled from the Middle East last November are to return to their posts, it was announced today at UNESCO Headquarters here. Four will return to Egypt, two to Syria, and two to Jordan. The majority are scientists and educators. UNESCO said others are expected to follow in the near future.

REPUBLICAN. — Mr. Leonard Hall has announced his resignation as Chairman of the U.S. Republican National Committee, effective on February 1.

## Anti-Polio Inoculation Schedule

The schedule for this week's anti-polio inoculation stations was announced by the Ministry of Health as follows:

Jerusalem: A new station at the Talpiot Ma'bara Tipat Halav will open today and remain open for the entire week. On Thursday, an additional station will be opened at the Hadassah Social Welfare Centre in Katamon, Rehov Hizkiahu Hamelech. The station at Bikur Holim Hospital will remain open all week, while the station in Beit Yisrael will close on Wednesday.

TEL AVIV-Jaffa: All 14 stations will remain open the entire week.

Haifa: Operations at the Rehov Geula station in Hadar will continue all week. The station at 20 Rehov Syrkin will close on Tuesday.

Ramat Gan: A new station will open on Sunday at the Municipal clinic in Ramat Amidar.

Holon: The station at the Eshel Clinic will remain open till Monday, while a new station at the Municipal Clinic, Shikun Amami, Kugel Blvd., will open on Tuesday.

Kfar Ata: A station will open for three days only on Monday at the Kupat Holim Clinic.

Afula: The Beit Hapoalim station will remain open till Tuesday. On Tuesday and Wednesday inoculations will be given in Migdal Haemek and in the Kupat Holim Hospital.

Tiberias: The station at Tipat Halav in Shikun "Bet" will remain open all week. The stations in Upper Tiberias and Yavniel will close on Wednesday.

Hadera: Today and Monday a station will be open in the Beit Eliezer Quarter; on Tuesday, at the shikun in Neve Haim and on Wednesday and Thursday at Beit Yad Lebanim, Pardes Hanna.

Rishon Lezion: Parents who failed to inoculate their children are asked to bring them to the station in Rehov Ahad Ha'am, opposite the Great Synagogue.

Gedera: Inoculations will be given at the club in the Government Housing Estate today and Monday, and on Tuesday in Beit Ha'am.

Ramle: The station in Rehov Herzl will close today and the station in the Municipal Clinic on Monday.

Lydda: Today is the last day for the Rehov "Avin" station.

Ashkelon: Inoculations will be given in "Gimmel" Ma'bara on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

## JNF RECLAIMING LAND AT EIN GEDDI

An additional 300 dunams of potential farmland are being reclaimed by the Jewish National Fund at Ein Geddi to bring the settlement's cultivable land up to 800 dunams. The J.N.F. has begun work on a 1,500-metre-long drainage channel which will divert the destructive waters of Nahal Arugot to another bed, freeing the 300-dunam delta formed at the mouth of the river for agriculture.

## ARAB LEGION FIRES 2 CHRISTIAN OFFICERS

The Arab Legion has dismissed another two officers. They are Lt.-Cols. Suleiman Said and Nabiah Nasser, both Christians, the Arab News Agency reported from Amman yesterday.

## Church Services

### JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Musrara Qr.): E.S., 7 a.m. H.C. as announced. Preacher: Canon H.R.A. Jones (Tel. 2713).

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial) M.S. 10 a.m. Minister Rev. W. Gardiner Scott. Vesper Service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall), 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. German Hospice Chapel. Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel. Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne). Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel) Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German. 9 a.m. Pierre de Sion 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul's St.), M.S. 8 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim). Morning Worship, 11 a.m. Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.

Christian Fellowship Vesper Service (Y.M.C.A.), 6 p.m. Vesper talk: "So He Taught," by M.L. Minard. Public welcome.

Brethren (Jamil House, Talbieh). Breaking of Bread, Sunday: 9.30 a.m. Wednesday: Bible Hour, 7.30 p.m. Saturday: 3.30 p.m. Good News Hour.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S. 7.30 p.m.

Bible Evangelical Mission (Pentecostal) Hovevei Zion St., first house: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation (Opp. Gan Rehavia). Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 7.30 p.m. Friday: E.S., 8.30 p.m. Saturday: Bible Study, 10.30 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists (Rehov Abraham Lincoln, near Y.M.C.A.): 9.30 a.m. Sabbath School. 10.45 a.m. Preaching & Worship; 4 p.m. Bible class. (Russian Compound): Mass 8 a.m. (Russian).

Greek Orthodox Church (St. Simeon's, Katamon): Mass 9.30 a.m. (Greek & Arabic).

Assemblies of God Church, corner Mamilla & King George Rds. (Pastor: H.B. Pencovic): Sat., 7.30 p.m.; Sun., 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting: Wed., 7.30 p.m.

### TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Immanuel Church (Anglican Episcopal) off 19 Eilat St. H.C., 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison. P.O.B. 2773, Tel Aviv.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's), Jaffa: M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

Russian Orthodox Church (St. Peter's Church Abu Kebir): Mass 8 p.m. (Russian).

### HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant; Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30. (P.O.B. 1797).

The Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Meir St.). P.O.B. 1305. Lutheran Service, 8 p.m.

Russian Orthodox Church (St. Eliyah's Cave, Mt. Carmel): Mass 8 a.m.

Brethren (Bethesda Gospel Hall, 59 Allenby Rd.): Sun.: Breaking of Bread, 9.30 a.m. (2nd & 4th Sun. of month, 6.30 p.m.); Gospel meetg., 5 p.m. Wed., Bible Study, 5 p.m.; Prayer, 6.30 p.m. Sat.: Bible study, 5 p.m. Languages: Hebrew, Arabic, English, Russian, German, etc.

### NAZARETH

Church of Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Mass 8 a.m. (Greek and Arabic).

## Cinemas

### JERUSALEM
At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Pillars of the Sky.
EDEN: Beau Brummel, 2nd week. Performance at 10.30 a.m.
EDISON: Rock, Rock, Rock.
ORGIL: Attack.
ORION: The Ladykillers.
ORNA: The Last Wagon.
RON: My Sister Eileen. Performance at 10.30 a.m.
STUDIO: Forbidden Fruit.
TEL OR: Miami Story.
ZION HALL: "Papa, Maman, Ma Femme et Moi."

### TEL AVIV
At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: All that Heaven Allows, 3rd week.
ARMON DAVID: "Continente Perduto," 3rd week.
CHEN: Reach for the Sky, 2nd week.
EDEN: Shree 420, 3rd week. Performances at 5, 6.15 and 9.15.
ESTHER: Viva Las Vegas, 4th week.
HAMERCAZ: Those Who Dare, 5th week.
MOGRABI: Carousel.
MIGDALOR: "C'est La Vie Parisienne."
OPHIR: Rock Around the Clock, 2nd week.
ORION: The Man With the Golden Arm, 4th week.
SHDEROTH: Aida.
TAMAR: Summertime.
TCHELET: Cockleshell Heroes, 4th week.
YARON: The Court Martial of Billy Mitchell.
ZAMIR: "Cuore Ingrato," 10th week.

### HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: The King and I, 2nd week.
ORAH: The Living Desert, 4th week.
ARMON: "Chaouf," 2nd week.
EN DOR: The Violent Men.
ORLY: The Man Who Never Was.
MORIAH: The Rose Tattoo.
MAY: The Court Jester, 2nd week.
ORION: A Kiss Before Dying.
ATZMON: Casanova.
PEER: Awara, 3rd week.
GAL OR: "La Bella Di Roma."
Matinee: Mask of the Avenger.

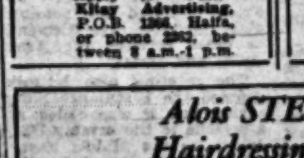
BARGAIN
On Mt. CARMEL
3-room luxury flat with hall, central heating. IL15,000
2½-room flat, Ahuza, near Bus stop, 1st floor. IL12,500
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## Today's Posthag

**WEATHER**
FORECAST: Partly cloudy.

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Cana'an | 29 | 20 | 9 | 20 |
| Tiberias | 29 | 8 | 12 | 18 |
| Haifa Port | 67 | 6 | 17 | 17 |
| Natanya | 26 | 9 | 14 | 17 |
| Tel Aviv Kiryа | — | — | — | 18 |
| Tel Aviv Port | 77 | 9 | 18 | 17 |
| Lydda Airport | 80 | 3 | 14 | 16 |
| Jerusalem | — | 3 | 9 | 11 |
| Beersheba | 40 | 4 | 16 | 16 |
| Eilat | 20 | 8 | 19 | 20 |
| Sinai | — | — | — | 21 |

"A) Humidity at 1 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

### ARRIVALS

Mr. J.C. Gilbert, Director of B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation and Honorary President of Habonim in Great Britain, for a week's visit, from Teheran (by Air France).

Mr. Raul Amt from a mission to Algeria and the Belgian Congo on behalf of the Karen Hayesod-United Israel Appeal.

Mr. Z. Herman, of Shoham Ltd., from a world conference of Shoham representatives in France (by El Al).

### DEPARTURES

Mr. Fred Monosson, Chairman of the Israel Soldiers Welfare Committee in the U.S., for New York, after a two-month stay (by Air France).

**TWO RESIDENTS** of the Gaza Strip were last week detected in Beersheba and Migdal Ashkelon, looking for work. They were returned to the Strip.

* * *

**THE GOVERNMENT** Year Book for 5717 has appeared in an English translation. In addition to the usual statistics and summaries of Government services and departments, the Year Book also offers a comprehensive survey of the Israel economy, a cultural summary and short translations of the most important laws passed by the Knesset in 1956. It has 531 pages and costs IL2.750.

* * *

**THE ORIENTAL** Department of the Jewish National-Hebrew University Library will be closed to the public from today until January 25, in view of its transfer from Talbieh to the former building of the Eliezer Kaplan School in Rehov David Hamelech.

## Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

er in certain Arab countries," Malik said.

Of Communism in the Lebanon, he said most Lebanese intellectuals who returned from studying in France were "convinced Communists." They had maintained relations with the French Communist Party which taught them effective organization principles.

Asked how recent events in the Middle East had affected relations between France and the Lebanon, Malik said, "Nothing can affect the excellent relations which exist between France and the Lebanon, not even passing differences which can arise between our two countries or between France and our Arab neighbours."

Malik denied on arrival here that he was bringing new proposals from Colonel Abdul Nasser.

He told reporters, "I have no proposition to suggest. I am here only to discuss with our friends in Paris and London the general situation and to find out if there is an eventual basis for agreement. These conversations are completely preliminary and exploratory."

Political quarters in Paris attached considerable importance to the visit.

The Lebanese Foreign Minister denied that the Lebanon intended to act as a mediator at this stage. But she wanted to be the friend of all peoples for the common good. *(Reuter)*

Weekend Speeches

# Keep Egypt from Tiran, Gaza Strip

Jerusalem Post Staff

**The political dangers consequent on Israel's refusal to surrender access to the Gulf of Eilat and the Gaza Strip were of less moment than the military dangers inherent in Israel restoring those areas to the Egyptians.**

This was the view expressed by pro-Government speakers at various meetings over the weekend.

### Fedayeen Springboard

BAR-YEHUDA

There can be no further retreat from Sinai, the Minister of Interior, Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda, declared at an Ahdut Ha'avoda meeting in Nes Ziona on Friday night.

Any more territory sacrificed would only be used as a spring-board for renewed *fedayeen* activity, he said.

Before we occupied the Sinai Peninsula, we knew that we could not hold it, nor would we be allowed to do so, the Minister said.

U.N. control could not replace a wider solution, and there was no assurance that U.N. forces would prevent the resurgence of *fedayeen*.

As for the Gaza Strip, Mr. Bar-Yehuda believed that if a referendum were held among the population there, the majority would now vote for adhesion to Israel.

### Clash Possible with UN

GALILI

U.N. forces were incapable of preventing the *fedayeen* danger, Mr. Galili, M.K., declared in Rehovot on Friday night at a meeting sponsored by the Information and Civic Education Services.

The existence of U.N. forces on our borders would not only not stop the *fedayeen*; it might bring about a clash with the U.N. itself, the Ahdut Ha'avoda leader said. Internationalization of border areas could not replace a wider political solution and it might even cause a dangerous precedent in other matters, he said.

We must resist all further withdrawals, even if it means sanctions against us, Mr. Galili declared.

### Conquest Not Desired

HACOHEN

"We must stand fast at the U.N. and not back down from our demand that the Sinai Peninsula never again become a forward base for Egyptian aggression against us," Mr. David Hacohen, M.K., told the Haifa Journalists Association on Friday.

Mr. Hacohen returned recently from attending the sessions of the General Assembly as a member of the Israel delegation.

"We must continue to assail Abdul Nasser's belligerent doctrine of insisting that a state of war exists between Israel and Egypt. Understanding for our point of view is growing, as well as for our position on free navigation through the Suez Canal and the Straits of Tiran."

However, the forcible occupation of another State's territory is no longer acceptable to world opinion and the slogan of "no retreat" was demagogic, he warned.

Nor had conquest been, or was now, Israel's objective in acting against the Sinai army bases. "But we must make it clear to the world that it is Egypt which has been pursuing its declared policy of conquering and annihilating Israel."

The case of the Gaza Strip was different, because it was never Egyptian territory and had served as a base for aggression. "There can be no return to the previous position. Whatever regime will be devised in Gaza, it cannot be Egyptian. The same applies to the Tiran straits. We cannot waive the freedom of shipping in the Gulf of Eilat just as Russia cannot give up her right of passage through the Dardanelles. As long as there is no effective international control of the Tiran Straits and the Gaza Strip, we must hold on to them despite the difficulties we must expect in the U.N."

### Cairo Monopoly Ended

BARTUR

With the opening of the Tiran Straits by Israel, Egypt no longer enjoys the monopoly of the link between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. If the proper communications between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean are established through Israel territory, the exploitation of Egypt's geographical position for chauvinistic purposes will be ended, Mr. Moshe Bartur, Director of the Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry, told the Haifa Maritime Club on Friday.

He suggested the construction of a highway, a railway and an oil pipeline from Eilat to the Mediterranean shore, either by Israel herself or with the aid of foreign investments. Coupled with Israel's experience and technical ability in the speedy execution of development projects, a comparatively small investment would assure the world of a certain link between the two seas.

The damage we have suffered from the Arabs through military and economic warfare, had necessitated great outlays for unproductive purposes. Together with our large defence expenditure and the higher prices we pay for imports because of the Arab boycott, these sums are higher than the economic aid we have received, such as the grants-in-aid and surplus foodstuffs. We had therefore the full moral rights to ask all those countries, and the U.N. which had tolerated this economic warfare to make up, at least in part, for the damage caused by Arab warfare.

The world's big shipping companies, which are closely organized, could stop the Arab blockade merely by letting their ships come to Israel without any hesitation, Mr. Bartur said. In that case, the Arabs could not boycott themselves by refusing to let these ships come to Arab ports. "The boycott is kept up artificially by those who continue to tolerate it, and is now out of all proportion to the Arabs' economic strength."

## Tel Aviv Employees Allege Nepotism

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Political nepotism and discrimination on the part of the Tel Aviv Municipality were alleged by the Municipal Employees Union at a press conference here yesterday.

The general demoralization among City employees was serious, Mr. Y. Merhavi, spokesman for the Union, alleged. Untrained employees were being promoted over the heads of senior officials because of their political affiliations, he asserted.

He also claimed that department heads negotiated with the Herut-affiliated Municipal Workers Union, though by last year's agreement the Municipality was to recognise only the Histadrut-affiliated Union.

Deputy-Mayors M. Ichilov (Herut) and A. Boyar (Orthodox) were turning parts of the administration into "private preserves," Mr. Merhavi claimed. For instance, the Jaffa Administration was systematically weeded out by Mr. Ichilov of all non-Herut employees. In padding the administration, many veteran workers were under-employed, causing waste and inefficiency in the municipal machine.

Recalling the good relations with the former Mayor, Mr. Merhavi said the Union was interested in a well-run city and did not pursue party aims. Mayor Levanon, he said, simply ignored the basic Union rights.

### B-G Rejects Delay In Kafr Kasim Trial

RAMLA, Saturday. — The country's laws are fair and are administered with justice, and there is no point in attempting to influence the courts.

This was stated by the Prime Minister, in a reply to Mr. Max Kritzman, counsel for one of the border policemen awaiting court martial for his part in the Kafr Kasim tragedy.

Mr. Kritzman had appealed to Mr. Ben-Gurion to order postponement of the trial "because the prevailing atmosphere in the country is not conducive to justice."

Among the 11 prisoners are two Circassians, it is learned.

## Polio Should Drop 70%—Barzilai

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Medical experts forecast a 70 per cent drop in the incidence of infantile paralysis as a result of the present Salk vaccine inoculations, Mr. Y. Barzilai, Minister of Health, told the fortnightly meeting of the Beit Brenner Club at Beit Liessin, yesterday.

There were 5,300 cases of polio during the period 1950-1956, of which 800 were fatal, and 1,800 caused severe crippling.

The current inoculation campaign will cost a quarter of a million pounds, which is less than the cost of similar operations elsewhere, the Minister declared.

*(Vaccine Stations—P. 8, Col.5)*

Mr. Barzilai said that sudden large-scale immigration would reveal an immediate shortage of doctors and health facilities. The present health budget aimed at maintaining the *status quo*, he said, but to provide for the planned immigration of 70,000 persons this year, another IL3.5m. was necessary.

Mr. Barzilai complained that preventive medical services lagged behind the needs with the resultant danger of disease infiltrating from neighbouring countries.

## JOBS FOR 20,000 PLANNED FOR 1961

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A programme for the establishment of 400 industrial enterprises during the next four to five years at an investment of IL275m. was outlined by Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, at a meeting last week of the Havrat Ha'ovdim Executive and representatives of Histadrut enterprises.

According to the plan, the factories will employ about 20,000 workers. Added value produced will amount to $90m., he said.

Mr. Sapir said that the Government aims at reaching an annual export figure of $300m. by 1960.

## Gaza Strip Cattle Banned from Israel

The transfer of cattle from the Gaza Strip to Israel has been absolutely forbidden by the Veterinary Services Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Due to the high incidence of a respiratory disease among the cattle there, the return of animals stolen from Jewish settlements before the occupation of the Strip has also been prohibited.

This highly infectious and dangerous disease was introduced into the Strip by African cattle imported by the Egyptian Army, the Services declared.

Meanwhile, the Veterinary Services have begun registering and branding the cattle and inoculating them against foot-and-mouth disease. Dogs are also being rounded up, and injections against rabies are being given to licensed animals.

It is estimated that there are 1,800 head of cattle in the Strip, about two-thirds of them mixed Dutch strains; 5,000 head of sheep; 300 camels; 400 horses and mules, and 700 asses.

Three cases of rabies — two in dogs and one in a cow — have been discovered in the Sharon, and two rabid dogs in Hadera, the Veterinary Service announced on Friday.

It was said that the disease was brought from across the border by jackals who infest the thick orange groves in the area.

### 70,000-YEAR TEMPLE FOUND IN IRAQ

The Director of Antiquities in Iraq, Dr. Najr Asail, announced that a temple 70,000 years old, has been discovered in the Shanider caves in Arbil Province, the Arab News Agency reported from Baghdad yesterday.

The report said that a British archaeological group will arrive in Iraq this month to resume digging at the ancient city of Nimrod.

**220 HOUSING** units are being built in Eilat, and the building of an additional 370 units was decided on last week.

## Employers to Reject Union Claims for Third

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Faced with a firm refusal by the Manufacturers Association to pay the "frozen third" in 1957, the Histadrut Department for Industrial Workers yesterday decided that claims will be taken up by industrial trade unions.

It decided that each national union whose collective agreement expired on January 1, 1957, would negotiate its wage claim with the department of the Association concerned.

A spokesman for the Association said today that the unions will receive the same answer as given by the Association.

He added that any pressure on individual employers would be met with organized action by the Association. No employer will act without prior agreement of the Association, he said.

## Efficiency Dismissals 'Unreal'—Rosolio

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday.—Talk of dismissing civil servants for reasons of efficiency was "unreal," Mr. David Rosolio, Civil Service Commissioner, declared at yesterday's luncheon meeting of the Commerce and Industry Club.

The Government had tried on three occasions to discharge workers according to an "efficiency" ruling, but in all cases the positions had been immediately refilled.

The Government does not believe in the "last in, first out" principle, for, it were practised, the service might lose its best elements.

An efficient civil service would be achieved in time through proper training, efficient work methods and increased specialization.

The steady increase in the number of Government employees, from 9,200 in 1949 to 26,200 in 1956 was due to incessant improvements and expansion of governmental services, Mr. Rosolio said.

He asserted that "politization" of the civil service was not as serious as critics had made out. It could be eliminated by accepting new staff through public invitations and examinations, appointing staff only through the Civil Service Commission, and ensuring absolute independence for the Commissioner.

## 'Israel' from New York With No Americans

HAIFA, Saturday. — Nearly 150 immigrants arrived yesterday in the s.s. Israel from Naples. Among them were 12 from Egypt, four from Mexico and one from Switzerland.

There were no tourists aboard the ship when she left New York — a result of the State Department ban on the travel of American citizens in most of the Middle East. Some 140 returning residents embarked in New York, 34 in Naples.

After the ship had left New York, a 14-year-old stowaway was found aboard. He said he wanted to see Israel. After the parents were informed by cable, they booked a return air passage for the boy and he was put ashore at Naples.

## 'Constitution' Cancels February Cruise

HAIFA, Saturday. — The annual winter Mediterranean cruise of the s.s. Constitution which was scheduled for February has been cancelled, the ship's owners, American Export Lines, have cabled their local agent, A. Rosenfeld.

The Constitution was to have called at Alexandria, Haifa and Beirut with several hundred tourists. The cancellation is due to the State Department ban on the travel of American citizens in the Middle East.

## Egypt's Commerce Said at Standstill

LYDDA AIRPORT, Saturday. — The danger of deportation still hung over Egyptian Jewry, a group of 70 Jews expelled from Egypt declared today on arriving from Athens by El Al.

Stateless Jews were endangered the most, they said. The Egyptians deport them straight from concentration camps where they have been held since the start of the Sinai Campaign.

With the worsening of the economic situation, the general demoralisation of the population is growing, the newcomers said. Commerce and industry had come to a standstill through the expulsion of foreigners and Jews. Lack of raw materials and inefficient Egyptian officials added to the difficulties.

Rumours of disaffection in the Egyptian Army are current, and purges of officers are frequently heard of, they said.

## Two National League Games Washed Out

Jerusalem Post Staff

**The games of the leading clubs of the National League were washed out yesterday, but Tel Aviv Maccabi, whose date with Petah Tikva Hapoel did not come off, and rivals Tel Aviv Hapoel, scheduled to face Jaffa Maccabi, retained first and second places in the League table.**

Only three of the five games were played in this League.

The honours for the day must go to the lowly Haifa Hapoel, who staged a revival to beat Tel Aviv Betar, 4-1. A battle between No. 3 and 4 in the table, the Maccabi clubs from Petah Tikva and Haifa, on the former's pitch, resulted in a 1-0 win for the former, and the two changed places, Petah Tikva took third spot with 10 points, equal to the leaders who both, however, have a game in hand.

The meeting between the bottom-dogs, Natanya Maccabi and Ramat Gan Hapoel, gave a win to the Natanya men by 2-1, and left their rivals footing the table.

A few minutes after the start, Tel Aviv Betar's inside-left, Hull, scored for his side, but from then on the initiative was in the hands of the Haifaites. Inside-left Martin equalized for Haifa before the interval, and in the second half outside-right Semendiris scored a second goal and centre-forward Ginsberg got another two.

In Petah Tikva, the local Maccabi side's victory over Haifa Maccabi was fought out on a ground which was in bad state. Outside right Carmeli netted the all important goal. Natanya added to the list of home wins in beating Ramat Gan. Only the grand defence work of centre-half Markovitch and goal-keeper Zeller kept Ramat Gan from defeat by a bigger margin.

Natanya's centre-forward, Heine, was again in the scoring mood, getting one for his side, while inside-left Ornstein netted the other. Cohen, Ramat Gan's centre-forward, scored his side's only goal.

The promotion battle in League A continued. Last week's leaders, Hadera Hapoel, did not play. Mahane Yehuda Hapoel went down 2-1 to Kfar Saba Hapoel away, and Rehovot Maccabi made it easily by 2-0 against Ramat Gan Maccabi, who have yet to gain a point from their games. Rehovot, with 10 points took over first place in front of Kfar Saba.

The surprise of the day in this League was the overwhelming 5-0 victory of lowly placed Jerusalem Betar over visiting Sha'arayim Maccabi.

**OTHER RESULTS:** League A: Rehovot Hap. 3, Naharlya Hap. 1; Rehovot Mac. 2, Ramat Gan Mac. 0; J'lem Betar 5, Sha'arayim Mac. 0; Kfar Saba Hap. 2, Mahane Yehuda Hap. 1; Kiryat Haim Hap. 1, J'lem Hap. 1. Reserve League: Haifa Hap. 5, T.A. Betar 3.

**Basketball League:** T.A. Hapoel 68, Hadera Mac. 37. **Fencing League:** (Foils): Haifa Hap. 8, Haifa Mac. 1; Ramat Gan Mac. 6, A.S.A. Haifa 3; (Sabres): Haifa Hap. 8, Haifa Mac. 3; A.S.A. Haifa 6, R.G. Macc. 3. **Table Tennis:** Div. I: Petah T. Mac. 5, Rehovot Hap. 3; Jaffa Hap. 5, Petah T. Mac. 2; Jaffa Hap. 5, Rehovot Hap. 1; Hatzafon Mac. 5, Haifa Hap. 3. **Handball:** Div. I: Rehovot Mac. 19, Rishon Mac. 7; Hatzafon Mac. 12, Petah T. Mac. 10. **Volleyball:** Bet Zera Hapoel gained the National championship by beating Ein Shemer Hapoel and Ein Sarid Hapoel, both by 3-0, in the finals.

The standings in the National League following yesterday's games are:

| | GP. | GA. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tel Aviv Maccabi | 6 | 15-4 | 10 |
| Tel Aviv Hapoel | 6 | 13-4 | 10 |
| Petah Tikva Mac. | 7 | 10-6 | 10 |
| Haifa Mac. | 7 | 14-9 | 8 |
| Petah Tikva Hap. | 6 | 13-9 | 7 |
| Tel Aviv Betar | 7 | 14-15 | 6 |
| Jaffa Mac. | 6 | 8-14 | 5 |
| Natanya Mac. | 7 | 6-14 | 4 |
| Haifa Hap. | 7 | 5-20 | 4 |
| Ramat Gan Hap. | 7 | 10-18 | 3 |

### *Sixth Cub Due To Syrian Bears*

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The birth of a Syrian bear cub is expected momentarily in the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo to Dubbah and Dubbie, the only pair of Syrian bears in captivity which have managed to raise a family. This, their sixth cub, will probably be sent to the San Diego Zoo.

The first cub died shortly after birth, but the other four are alive and thriving at the Biblical Zoo, Haifa, Petah Tikva and Chicago, respectively.

Syrian bears are a rarity. It is believed that the last wild one was killed in the Lebanon in 1920.

Dubbah and Dubbie came to Israel from the London zoo. The pair — today she weighs a mere 200 kilogrammes while he tips the scales at 400 kilogrammes — started life in Israel in the zoo on Mt. Scopus.

## Kibbutzim Promise To Put Up Mezuzot

The Sephardi Chief Rabbi, Yitzhak Nissim, on Thursday visited Gan Shmuel, Ein Shemer, Mishmar Ha'emek and Merhavia — kibbutzim affiliated to the Hashomer Hatzair-Kibbutz Artzi movement.

In his meetings with the heads of the settlements, the Chief Rabbi expressed his willingness to present the kibbutzim with *mezuzot*, and he was promised that they would be nailed to the entrances to the dining halls, cultural centres and libraries.

At Merhavia, a reception was held for the Chief Rabbi in the dining hall. Following the reception, Rabbi Nissim conducted *minha* services, in which he was joined by members of the kibbutz.

The Chief Rabbi was accompanied by Dr. Uri Bar, one of the heads of the Kibbutz Artzi movement, Mr. N. Z. Williams of Jerusalem and Rabbi Avraham Heller of Brooklyn, N.Y.

## New Board Elected To Electric Corp.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday. — A new Board of Directors for the Palestine Electric Corporation was elected by shareholders' representatives at a five-minute meeting at noon yesterday. The board consists of the Directors-General of the Ministries of Development, Finance and Commerce; six public representatives and three representatives of the P.E.C. employees.

The new directors are Mr. M. Bader, Dr. Y. Arnon, and Mr. M. Glickman, for the Government.

Messrs. M. Sachs, Director of Mekorot; D. Tuviahu, Mayor of Beersheba; A. Meron, Advocate, former Director-General of the Ministry of Interior; Y. Aani, of Fertilisers and Chemicals management; A. Elstine, of Ein Harod, and S. Klarsfeld, industrialist, for the public;

Mr. Ya'acov Khoushy and Mr. Eliezer Shapira, for the employees.

Because the employees have not yet finally decided on their nominees, only two of their representatives were elected yesterday; the third will be co-opted later.

The meeting was attended by Mr. A. Akavia, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Development, who represented the Government, which holds about 90 per cent of the Corporation's shares; Mr Avraham Rutenberg, General Manager, who also represents the remaining private shareholders; and Mr. Y. Baharav, Secretary of the Corporation. Mr. Z. Negbi, Legal Adviser of the Development Ministry, also attended.

The new directors were proposed by Mr. Akavia and accepted without opposition. A vote of thanks to the outgoing board, the General Manager, management and employees of the Corporation was also passed unanimously.

After the meeting, Mr. Rutenberg told the press that the new board would meet next week and would have to make "several important decisions." He would decide on his future service in the Corporation in the light of these decisions. He refused to make any statement on his intentions as he did not wish to prejudice the board's deliberations.

It is understood that the main question to be decided is the appointment by the Board of a seven — or eight — man executive to run the Corporation.

### SNOW, FOG, RAIN IN SAFAD AREA

SAFAD, Saturday. — Heavy rains, snow and fog descended here and on Mt. Cana'an yesterday. Snow covered Mt. Meron (Jermak) and the Hermon as well as the tops of Galilee hills. Here and on Mt. Cana'an the snow melted at once.

There were 20.6mm. of rain during the last 24 hours and the season's total is now 220 mm. The temperature fell to 1.8 degrees yesterday but today's minimum was 3.7. The weather station reports a rising barometer.

**JUSTICE.** — Dr. Wellington Koo of Nationalist China has been elected member of the International Court of Justice.



## YEMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

the Yemen border, "strafing with their guns all government objectives."

"The firing lasted one and a half hours, causing damage to government buildings and army barracks," he alleged, adding that the British attacks had continued since December 24.

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said today that no Yemeni request for U.S. help in fighting between Yemeni and British forces had reached the Government. He could not comment on the reported appeal until the U.S. Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. Raymond Hare, to whom it was made, had returned to Washington. The Yemeni appeal was disclosed today by the Red Sea kingdom's envoy in Cairo, Abdul Rahman Abu Taleb.

In Moscow, "Pravda" said today, "The British Brass Hats do not confine themselves to rapacious raids on open towns and villages, but are planning a full-scale invasion of Yemen with the object of occupying the country."

In an article from its Cairo correspondents, Vlahnevsky and Medvedev, "Pravda" said, one of the main reasons for Britain's attack on the Yemen was that "this small freedom-loving state vigilantly guards its independence and firmly pursues a peaceable policy."

After referring to "the readiness of the Arab peoples to come to the assistance of their Yemen brothers," the newspaper declared, "'Hands off the Yemen' is a slogan expressing the unanimous demand of Arabs as well as of all men and women who are determined to prevent the imperialists from kindling another armed conflict in the Middle East."

*(Leader — P. 4)*

### TEA EXPORT TO U.S. PLANNED

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Export of locally packed and blended tea to the U.S. is being planned by the Wissotsky Tea Company, it has been announced.

The project involves establishment of a tea packing and tea blending plant on an area of two dunams. About IL600,000 will be invested in the project and a profit of from 15 to 20 per cent is anticipated. Founded over a century ago, the Wissotsky Tea Company supplies about 60 to 75 per cent of Israel's tea needs.


THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Subscribers are kindly requested to note the CONCERT SCHEDULE for the week January 13—19

**Subscription Concert No. 4**

*Conductor:* Sergiu Celibidache
TEL AVIV
Ohel Shem Hall
at 8 p.m.
Tonight, Jan. 13—Series "3"
Mon., Jan. 14—Series "4"
Wed., Jan. 16—Series "5"
JERUSALEM
Thursday, Jan. 17
at 9 p.m. — Edison Hall

The public is asked to note the following dates:

**Special Subscription Concert No. 4**

*Conductor:* Sergiu Celibidache
*Soloist:* Nadia Eitingon-Reichert (Piano)
TEL AVIV
Ohel Shem Hall
at 8 p.m.
Sun., Jan. 20—Series "1"
Mon., Jan. 21—Series "2"

*PROGRAMME: "Le Carnaval romain" Overture — Berlioz; Concerto No. 2 in C minor for Piano and Orchestra — Rachmaninoff; Symphony No. 9—Shostakovich.*

**Subscription Concert No. 3**

NATANYA
Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 8.30 p.m.—Sharon Hall
*Conductor:* Sergiu Celibidache
*Soloist:* Zvi Harel-Warschauer (Cello)

*PROGRAMME: Symphony No. 3—Brahms; Concerto for Cello and Orchestra—Schumann; "The Firebird Suite—Stravinsky.*

TICKETS to this concert are available at the Information Office, Natanya Municipality (Zion Sq.), daily 4-7 p.m.; Tel. 99 Natanya.

**Special Subscription Concert No. 2**

HAIFA
*Conductor:* Sergiu Celibidache
Thursday, Jan. 24, at 8.30 p.m.—Armon Theatre

*PROGRAMME: Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" — Mendelssohn; Symphony in B minor, "Unfinished" — Schubert; Symphony No. 9 — Shostakovich.*

A limited number of subscription tickets to four concerts during this season are available at the Orchestra's Office, 19 Rehov Herzl, Haifa daily 9-1, 4-6; Friday 9-1.



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In deepest sorrow we announce the death of our beloved husband, father and brother-in-law

**PAUL WEIGEL**

who passed away on Thursday night, January 10, 1957, at the age of 54.

The funeral took place on Friday.

Lizzi Weigel
Dan Weigel
Leo and Erna Glueckselig

We deeply mourn the passing away of our former General Manager

**PAUL WEIGEL**

Management & Staff
Levant Bonded Warehouses Co. Ltd.

We announce with deep sorrow the death of our honorary veterinary officer

**Moritz Deutsch,**

and express our condolences to the widow

The Jerusalem Animal Hospital Committee
The Jerusalem Society for the Protection of Animals

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden death of our beloved mother and grandmother

**Beila Moiseeff**

The funeral will take place today at 12.30 at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, Tel Aviv.

M. Moiseeff and Family (San Francisco)
J. Moiseeff and Family (Natanya)
S. Bassin and Family (Natanya)
S. Plotkin and Family (Ramat Gan)
Youta Moiseeff (Jerusalem).

THE JERUSALEM
# POST

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Sunday, January 12, 1957
11 Shevat 5717, 13 Jumad Thani, 1376

THE vagueness which surrounds the implications of the Eisenhower doctrine in relation to the Middle East is already having its inevitable effects. When Mr. Dulles stated that the U.S. forces would only be employed in the Middle East in the event of overt intervention by a Communist state, and excluded action in the case of danger resulting from subversion from within, the door was opened to the Soviet to step up the techniques which they have already used with such success in gaining a foothold in Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

**THE TROUBLE SPREADS**

Thus, in relation to the Yemen, action by Britain is now being represented by the Arab states and naturally by the U.S.S.R. as a full-scale aggression against that country. The trouble in Yemen goes back nearly a generation and has followed a familiar pattern; tribes raiding across the border into the British protectorate of Aden and being dealt with by the British forces there. The situation in this respect is chronic. It ebbs and flows and there is little doubt that a new series of incidents have been provoked just at this time because it is felt by the Arabs and their Soviet patron that this is a good psychological moment to stage a claim that Britain, having failed in her aggression in Egypt, is now determined to push further into the Arab world by another door.

The appeal which the Yemenis hope to make through the American Ambassador in Cairo is based on a plea that the alleged British "attack" is an attempt to impair the prestige of the Eisenhower doctrine. Together with this appeal comes the announcement that Yemen will use volunteers from Egypt; that is to say to introduce the spearhead of Soviet penetration in a manner which does not involve any U.S. counter-action under the Eisenhower doctrine.

Thus, under the leadership of Egypt, a new era of blackmail in the Middle East is getting under way and the old game of playing off East against West will soon be in full swing once more. That this is possible is directly due to the way the Eisenhower doctrine is formulated at present. The Arabs have been led to assume that the U.S. has once again made herself vulnerable to these tactics and that her calling of the Egyptian bluff by the announcement in July that she would not finance the Assuan dam has now been revoked.

The line of the Egypt-Soviet axis is now becoming clear. The alignment of the U.S. with the Afro-Asian bloc over the Suez incident in the U.N. was the first success that it scored. While the U.S. thought that she was working through the U.N. to maintain basic Western interests in the Middle East and so halt the rapid spread of Soviet influence in the area, in fact she had been skilfully manoeuvered into lining up with the Russians in order to destroy the last vestige of British and French influence. The credit for this operation naturally went to the Russians.

The Eisenhower doctrine was an attempt to indicate that the U.S. was to take its own line in the area and prevent further Russian penetration. But this latest move of the U.S. is in danger of being used as one more lever to extend Russian influence even further afield.

These tactics could never have succeeded had the Eisenhower doctrine been phrased more bluntly, and contained fewer limiting conditions. It might have had a considerable stabilising effect on the whole area had it stated that the U.S. would oppose any Communist attacks in the area, either directly or by subversion of existing governments, and that U.S. might would be immediately employed to stop aggression in any form by any State in the area against any other State.

# Germany's Economy Healthier

## *Stabilization and Consolidation Prevent Inflation*

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

BERLIN (OPNS). — THE year 1956 was one of stabilization and consolidation for the West German economy — in a sense the first completely normal year since the war. The seven years "economic miracle" of headlong expansion has come to an end, the danger of inflation, which seriously threatened a year ago, has been averted, and the economy has been put on an even keel. The outlook — barring major political upheavals — is now one of steady rather than spectacular advance, with a slight, manageable inflationary pressure coming from the social and military sectors, and with no further "miracles" in store.

Compared with the over-burdened British, and the over-protected French economies, the West German economy is in a remarkably healthy state; compared with America and Russia, however, it presents, quite apart from the differences in size, a somewhat old-fashioned look: it is weakest in the most modern lines of industry — atomics, electronics, aircraft production—and its scientific and technological growing points are relatively neglected. These, however, are weaknesses which will have serious consequences only in 10 to 20 years' time and may be capable of being made good in the meantime.

A year ago, all the economic signals in West Germany pointed towards inflation. Full employment had been reached in the summer of 1955, but industry, having got into the habit of limitless expansion, was continuing full steam ahead with further large investment programmes. At the same time the trades unions used their new bargaining power for all-round wage claims, the Government promised social reform — in particular a big and overdue increase of old-age pensions — the Bundestag (Lower House) was in a spending mood, and overshadowing everything was a gigantic rearmament programme — a 500,000-man Wehrmacht to be created in three years.

### Dangers Dealt With

The way these dangers were all dealt with in 1956 commands respect for the hard-headed realism of all concerned. The chief credit must go to the independent Central Bank in Frankfurt which, against considerable resistance from the Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, and from the powerful Federation of German Industries, imposed a credit squeeze and a dear money policy during the first half of 1956. The raising of the Bank Rate to 4½ per cent in March, and to 5½ per cent in May which took place amid loud cries of woe and charges of strangling prosperity, was a courageous and, as the sequel showed, fully justified policy. It forced both industry and labour to adjust themselves to the new climate of full employment without actually creating deflation and unemployment. The Government followed later in the year by abandoning the dream of a "military miracle" and cutting its rearmament programme according to its economic capacity. The further fact that the promised social reform did not come off during 1956 but had to be postponed into the new year, was more of an accident, but also helped to bring the economic temperature down from the somewhat feverish level of a year ago.

The rate of growth of the national production in 1956 was considerably down compared with previous years — probably about seven per cent against 15 per cent or more — but this is, in conditions of full employment, entirely normal. The "miraculous" growth of the earlier years had only been possible with unexhausted capacities and labour reserves. What remains regrettable is the somewhat unequal incidence of the squeeze — inevitable in an economy which relies on financial rather than physical controls. The rehousing programme, especially, looks like suffering more than necessary in the coming year.

Against this must be set that full employment has been maintained, the rise in prices slowed down and almost stopped, and the monetary situation made healthier than ever, with the gold and dollar reserves, for the first time since pre-1914 times, exceeding the note circulation. It is true that in this latter respect some accidental factors helped to improve the picture during the year: in particular, the Suez crisis brought a big influx of foreign "hot money" into West Germany, which may disappear as quickly as it turned up.

### Dollar Exports

Another factor which is often overlooked is the big "invisible dollar export" provided by West Germany's military position within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The personal spending of the American troops in West Germany alone amounts to well over 1,000 million Deutschmarks annually, and a large percentage of the dollars spent on the Nato "infrastructure" of airfields, communications, pipelines etc. also inevitably ends up in the West German dollar reserves. This source of extra dollar income remains vulnerable to possible changes in international politics. But even so, the Deutschmark remains a very hard currency, which could now take a good many knocks without faltering.

A slight inflationary pressure will probably, in the next few years, continue from inside. The rearmament programme, although now reduced to manageable proportions, remains a new and unused burden on the economy. It will probably mainly have to be carried at the expense of investment; consumption can hardly be frozen, let alone cut, owing to the stronger bargaining position of labour in conditions of full employment.

### Excessive Restraint

Although the trades unions are on the whole behaving with great responsibility, the almost excessive restraint of the earlier post-war years has gone; a big and hard-fought official strike which has been in progress for the last two months in the Schleswig-Holstein shipbuilding industries for more sick money and longer paid holidays is indicative of the new climate. There remains also the promised reform of old-age pensions, which are to be put on a sliding scale to rise in proportion with wages or productivity. Undoubtedly, the West German economy is now in a position to carry both an improved social system and a moderate rearmament effort. But this will keep its margin for growth and investment more limited than in the past.

This limitation may, however, prove a blessing in disguise if it makes German industrialists think harder than in the last seven years about making the most of modern science and technology, and investing more imaginatively than during the fat and easy years of the "economic miracle"; for the greatest long-term weakness of the West German economy — the only real shadow in an otherwise bright picture — remains a certain conservatism, an over reliance on classical and orthodox "safe" lines and production methods, a certain timidity in the face of new discoveries and a neglect of science. The very last months of 1956 have, however, brought some evidence that this weakness is now beginning to be realized, and perhaps 1957 will bring the first steps towards remedying it.

# *Readers' Letters*

### U.S. POLICY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is daily becoming clearer that the destruction of Israel is the goal of American policy. From the American point of view, all the troubles with the Arabs would then be over and Aramco oil would again flow freely by way of Suez.

The U.N. is a tool of the U.S. and only pressure upon Israel has been forthcoming from Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Hammarskjold; nothing has been done so far to implement the other part of the U.N. resolution.

We must stand firm now for the security of the Gulf of Eilat.

On our side are justice and a real struggle for survival; on the other side there is only oil and money.

Yours, etc.
DR. SIEGFRIED NEUMANN
Naharlya, January 9.

### WHICH LEAGUE?

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Like everybody else in this country, I have fervently followed all your or other reports on the U.N. Assembly's and/or Security Council's debates on the Middle East crisis.

Right now I have come to the conclusion that there is just one question I would like to ask and, if possible, receive an honest answer: "Is Mr. Dag Hammarskjold Secretary-General of the United Nations or is he Secretary of the Arab League?"

Yours, etc.
"BEWILDERED"
*(Name and Address Supplied)*
Tel Aviv, December 28.

## "No Soviet Penetration in the Middle East . . ."




By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

# THE KIBBUTZ REVOLUTION

By DAN BAVLY

"THIS project may either revitalise the kibbutz or will be the beginning of its end," a veteran Mapai kibbutz member said when he heard that Mr. Eshkol's agricultural absorption plan is to be accepted by the Ihud Hakibbutzim.

Mr. Eshkol last week approached all settlement organizations and asked that they accept new immigrants in their settlements, without insisting on their becoming members of the social organization, whether kibbutz or moshav, at least at first. He further suggests that they should receive a certain monthly cash allowance, which kibbutz members do not receive, because it is a basic principle of the kibbutz that its money stays with the group, whose needs are supplied. He emphasized that the newcomers would have to be quite free to leave the settlement whenever they wish, although they would be asked to fulfil their work quota as long as they were in the settlement. He added that the Government and the Jewish Agency will help the kibbutzim build housing for the newcomers.

"Kibbutzniks" have not had so revolutionary a suggestion regarding the structure of their life made to them for many years. They immediately saw that such a proposal might, in the long run, cause lasting changes.

### Lack of Manpower

The kibbutzim today are probably the most overcapitalized part of the economy, as well as that most lacking in manpower. The complicated kibbutz structure and ideology has in the past prevented most post-war immigrants from joining one of these groups. Many new immigrants were disinclined to become members of what they thought was a "Communist society." Others could not stand up to the standards demanded by the kibbutz.

There was no way short of actual membership in which kibbutzim could help new immigrants. They felt they just could not accept hired labour, as this would destroy all the specific principles of the kibbutz.

Four and five years ago, some of the older kibbutzim tried for a period to solve their lack of manpower by employing new immigrants for short-term jobs on special projects. This, however, caused considerable opposition, and conferences of all kibbutz groups decided to ban the further employment of non-kibbutz members with pay. This rule has been kept in the last years with few exceptions, which arise with the need for specialists in certain fields, which the kibbutz cannot supply from their own resources. Kibbutz-owned factories, managed and partially staffed by members, also employ outside personnel on ordinary terms.

As a result, the well-equipped kibbutzim are now the only section of the economy where there has been practically no population growth since 1948.

With the expected immigration from Egypt, Hungary, Poland and other countries, Government departments dealing with the absorption of new immigrants were faced with a new dilemma. A type of immigrant is about to arrive who has been accustomed to a certain standard of living, in many cases higher than Israel average. It may prove difficult in the immediate future to create facilities which will enable these people to feel at home in their new circumstances.

### Employment Schemes

It will be difficult and disappointing for them to be settled in a *ma'abara* or some similar provisional manner with its very low-category employment schemes. No new industries can be developed for them immediately, and they will probably not seek the comparative isolation of new villages in development areas in the South.

At this point, Mr. Levi Eshkol, who in addition to his portfolio as Minister of Finance, is also the Head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, stepped in. Mr. Eshkol's proposal suggests the bringing together of new immigrants and the kibbutz in a certain relationship, that will convince the kibbutz member that he is not employing hired labour, while assuring the new immigrant that he need not be afraid of joining a "Communist" society.

He has suggested that the older kibbutzim, with a certain amount of help from the Jewish Agency, should increase their housing projects. The new dwellings will be handed over to immigrants up to the age of 30 or possibly 40. As long as they remain, they will be on an equal working basis with kibbutz members and will share in all kibbutz benefits. Their children will be housed and cared for with the kibbutz children, and they will eat in the communal dining room. The newcomers will have the option to leave — or may be asked to leave — after their two-year stay or they may stay on for an unspecified period, or become actual kibbutz members.

In addition to all this, as long as they remain on this basis as workers on the kibbutz, the kibbutz will pay them a certain monthly allowance, which they will be able to spend or save. This sum should be between IL.35 and IL.40 a month.

Mr. Eshkol hopes that approximately 20,000 families can be absorbed in this way, if all forms of settlement join in on the project, including older moshavim. He believes that this will contribute to the further rationalization and efficiency of the agricultural resources of the most prosperous part of the rural economy.

To date, only the Mapai-affiliated Ihud Hakibbutzim has accepted Mr. Eshkol's proposal, and it has not fully worked out the details of the plan. It is expected, however, that the Mapam-affiliated Hakibbutz Ha'artzi and the Ahdut Ha'avoda-affiliated Hakibbutz Ha'meuhad, will approve of the project in some form within the next few days. Senior Mapai members hope that when these movements do make the inevitable conditions to safeguard the continued existance of kibbutzim, they will not make the inducements to new immigrants to join kibbutzim less inviting.

Many questions remain unsolved in Mr. Eshkol's proposals, in spite of the considerable enthusiasm with which it was received by senior Labour leaders, and almost all the Mapai Knesset Party members to whom the idea was first presented.

### Monthly Allowance

How will the kibbutz member look on the new immigrant who lives in his immediate vicinity, and yet receives a monthly allowance which he, the veteran, does not receive? Will he demand an allowance for himself too, and should the kibbutz agree to such a revolutionary proposal? Will the new immigrant who wishes eventually to join the kibbutz be willing to repay the money? There are many more questions that are still to be solved.

"If out of the 2,000 or 4,000 families that will join the project, 1,000 families will later become kibbutz members that in itself will be a great achievement," a young kibbutz leader said earlier this week. He added "there are dangers to the future existence of the kibbutz in these proposals, but the kibbutz will be in even worse straits if it is not strengthened by continuous growth from the outside."

"I think that the new immigrants will be interested in this project," Mr. Eshkol told the press last week. Specialists felt that once new immigrants no longer felt under an obligation to join the kibbutz, and knowing that they are free to actually leave whenever they want to, they will, for that very reason, prefer to join a prosperous and established life in a village, than undertake the hazard of starting individual farming under much more difficult conditions.

# India's Election Rehearsal

## *Election Staff of One Million Preparing for Poll*

By JONATHAN SWAYNE

NEW DELHI. — THE people of India, who form the largest free electorate in the world, go to the polls on February 25 when 197 million of them will elect 500 Members of Parliament to the Lok Shabha — the Indian House of Commons — and 3,102 members to the various legislative assemblies in the States.

The elections will last until March 12 — the 1951 elections took four months to complete —except in parts of Himachal Pradesh and the Punjab, in the foothills of the Himalayas, which will be snow-bound in February and March. Here the elections will be held in April or May; only three national seats are involved.

An election staff of a million is now hard at work making preparations for the elections. Two hundred thousand polling booths and 2,800,000 ballot boxes are to be provided and the Chief Election Commissioner aims at stationing a woman electoral worker at each booth for the benefit of purdah women who rarely speak to any men but the members of their families. A secondary function of these women officers will be to see that nobody takes advantage of the custom of the purdah veil to cast a vote to which they are not entitled.

For the past two months it has been the working of the electoral machine which has caught the public fancy rather than the speeches and promises of the politicians. At the election rehearsals, which have been organized in every State by the Chief Election Commissioner for exercising the electoral staff in their functions, large crowds of voters have joined in and have solemnly cast practice votes. Thousands of similar rehearsals are to be held throughout the country before February 25.

Women form 45 per cent of the electorate. In India the tradition that a woman's place is in the home is probably stronger than in any other part of the world. When the electoral rolls were being prepared for the last elections many women refused to register their names since it involved giving their husbands' names and such procedure cut across ancient custom which holds it unlucky to speak the husband's name. This conservatism is largely disappearing.

At the last elections 51 per cent of the electorate voted. This time many more people are expected to carry the election souvenir — an indelible stain with which the fingers of each voter are marked in order to prevent voting a second time.

The result of the election is scarcely in doubt; the Congress party is likely to be returned to power with its overwhelming majority in Parliament increased. This is largely due to the personal ascendancy of one man — Pandit Nehru.

### Communist Dilemma

The Communists, caught up in one ideological problem after another — the denigration of Stalin, and Russian actions in Hungary — are largely discredited. There are schisms within the party and a perpetual struggle for power goes on behind the scenes. And Nehru has cut a lot of ground from under their feet. They cannot quarrel with his foreign policy because one of its main props is friendship with Russia and China and the leaders of both these countries have indicated their pleasure at the "correctness" of India's stand on foreign affairs.

They cannot disagree with his policy at home because its goals are much the same as their own. As to the methods the Congress Party is employing to achieve its ends, what scope for criticism remains when the Communist leaders from Russia and China have expressed their admiration at the Government's record in the past five years? Nevertheless, the Communist Party is putting up a thousand candidates.

In dealing with the Hindu communal parties of the right Mr. Nehru has been similarly fortunate. They stood to gain votes at the Congress Party's expense over two issues — Kashmir and Portuguese Goa.

Nehru was at one time accused of being pro-Pakistan. In the days when public feeling in India was inflamed by the refugee exodus from East Pakistan the Communalists wanted war with Pakistan, and Nehru, who counselled moderation, was very unpopular as a result. But recent U.S. aid to Pakistan has persuaded him to take a stronger line with his neighbour without endangering the secular basis of his Government.

### Fewer Parties

The remaining party in opposition, the Praja Socialists, would unquestionably have gained votes at the expense of the Congress if the Government's progress toward its socialist goal had been less sure and steady. The steel plant deals with the British and the Russians — both projects are state-owned — the revision of the steel plant deal with Germany when German costs increased, the recent nationalization of insurance, and the emphasis on the development of heavy industry have taken a lot of wind out of Praja Socialist sails.

The past year has seen some consolidation of Congress power in many parts of the country. This consolidation has been achieved at the expense of the small parties. At the last elections the number of parties in the States (parties with local influence which are recognized for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State legislatures) ran into scores. Eleven are now left, the remainder having merged with Congress or with the Communists. There were 14 All-India parties (parties which are recognized for the purpose of nominating candidates for election to the Delhi Parliament) at the last election; their number has now dwindled to four, including the Congress.

Local rather than national issues will dominate the elections, although there are some national issues which should still provide the Opposition with effective election propaganda. Among them are rising unemployment, the danger of price increases, and land reforms which have not been as far-reaching or as rapid as some parties would have liked. Nevertheless few observers expect the opposition parties to gain more than 50 seats in a Parliament of 500. *(OPNS Copyright)*

Friday's Press

# FAREWELL TO EDEN

RECTIFYING the tragic errors made by Sir Anthony Eden, says Davar (Histadrut), will require a good long time and not a little depends upon the question of whether his successor will learn the lesson properly. If he does, it will be worth his while imparting a part of his wisdom to those who are about to fill the "vacuum" Sir Anthony has left behind him.

Sir Anthony has shown, writes Ha'aretz (non-party), in his comparatively brief term of office that he was not the man to take over from Sir Winston Churchill since his policy was based on a line characteristic of a weak and vacillating personality who at times wakes up determined to show that he too can use the strong arm. It is to be hoped that his successors will not revert to that line of which the notorious Guildhall speech was its characteristic expression.

**Herut** writes that the triumphs of the pressure of public opinion in Great Britain that has forced Anthony Eden to resign is telling proof that there is still a healthy democratic regime in the British Isles, standing firm on its foundations. Happy the state where the "Chamberlains" and the "Edens," evasive and unable to make and abide by decisions, know when to lay down their portfolios and clear out; woe unto the country whose leaders have made their posts their own private domain.

On the day when our people will rise up and send its "Chamberlains" and "Edens" packing; on that day will the foundations of a free democratic regime be laid, marking the end of a stupid and blundering policy.

**Omer** (Histadrut) features an article on the subject, by Hillel Danzig, and entitles it: Anthony Eden, the man "who could not decide." Subhead: Man whose name will be connected in history with the decline of Great Britain which leaves international stage as a great power.

**Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi) writes that Eden's resignation had been expected for a long time, though nobody could name the exact deadline. The English newspapers are right in saying that the task he assumed was too much for him, and his resignation sums up a "no-way-out" policy and lacks inner logic.

Will his successor now bow to the dictates of the State Department and reduce his country to vassalage, or will he display a measure of independent leadership and prevent the eclipse of the British Empire? The changeover, for all we know, may help put an end to the arrogance of the Egyptian dictator and rein in Arab nationalism whose centre is in Cairo. Israel, which has joint interests with Britain in this area, will follow future policy developments with keen interest.

### The Frozen Third

**Ha'aretz** writes that the Histadrut decision to call off the talks on the "Frozen Third" means that the various trade unions will be given the green light to proceed and submit their own demands using all the means at their disposal, including the strike weapon. The idea at the root of the Histadrut demand is still that of blind egalitarianism and is impelled by the desire not to lose grace in the eyes of the workers. For the Histadrut leaders, the paper comments bitterly, the practical application of an outmoded idea that will help round up several thousand votes in internal Histadrut elections is more important than the welfare of the State.

**Hatzofe** (General Zionist), which claims that it has consistently argued that something was wrong with our publicity and that we were always getting the wrong end of the stick says that our slip-up in the final campaign was not the first serious one, though it was outstandingly more blatant than in preceding cases. This should be attributed to the Prime Minister's negative attitude to the Press, public opinion and public relations in general. If it is so unsavoury for him, or if he is ill or too burdened with other cares, what is to keep him from appointing a professional public relations agent, as is customary, for instance, in the United States?

# MUSICAL DIARY

**Symphony Concert, Kol Yisrael Orchestra; Conductor: Georg Singer; Soloist: Nachum Pinczuk (Viola); Jerusalem, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, January 4. Programme — Novak: Slovak Suite; Bloch: Hebrew Suite for Viola and Orchestra; Schubert: Symphony No. 4 in C-minor ("Tragic").**

THE last weekly concert of the Kol Yisrael Orchestra featured various aspects of the Romantic spirit in music: the programme ranged from Schubert, perhaps the most classical among the Romantics, to the contemporary Bloch, who was represented by his Hebrew Suite for Viola and Orchestra — one of his earlier works which was written while he was still under the influence of the Romantics' tendency to draw upon folk music sources. The Bohemian composer Novak, a pupil of Dvorak, also follows the same principle — but in its application to the folk music of the Czechs and Slovaks. The programme thus combined admirably well a general unity of style with the need for variety.

Soloist in the Bloch Suite was Nachum Pinczuk, violist of the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. His technical command of the instrument and the quality of his tone, which has both volume and beauty, made listening to his performance a real pleasure — although a little more *dim* in playing would have been more in keeping with the rhapsodic character of the work. Even if there were in the country a greater number of good violists than there actually are, Pinczuk would deserve more attention than he has hitherto attracted.

The orchestra, under the baton of Georg Singer, displayed a degree of enthusiasm and brilliance that one would wish to witness more often with this group. If the Kol Yisrael Orchestra's level of performance in this concert were the rule, and not an exception, its musical reputation would be established.

*URY EPSTEIN*

Jerusalem Chamber Music Society
in co-operation with
The Musicians Association of Jerusalem
**Fifth Concert**
Saturday, January 12, 1957 at 8.30 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A.
Programme:
Quintet — Mozart;
Quintet — Prokofiev
Interval
Septet — Beethoven;
Participants:
L. Feuyves — violin
A. Forylin — viola
T. Yellin — cello
W. Hecker — D. Bass
E. Thorner — oboe
V. Hellinger — clarinet
H. Buchbinder — Bassoon
W. Levy — Horn


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